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IZVESTIYA HITS NATO EUROMISSILE 'PROPAGANDA'

PM031038 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Political observer V. Matveyev article: "Pershings and Their Propaganda Ammunition"]

[Text] At the same time as the bases at Comiso in Italy and Greenham Common in England -- the first bridgeheads (which others in West Europe are to follow) for new American missiles -- are accelerating preparations to receive these weapons, the NATO propaganda services have been mobilized. Reports are being received from London, Bonn, and Rome about the launching of a campaign, coordinated from a single center, designed to convince the population of West European countries of the "necessity" of accepting the new American missiles.

The West German SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, for example, wrote recently: "Bonn is preparing a large campaign, whose target is the silent majority.... The campaign instigators consider that it is precisely these people to whom an approach should be found. Whereas before sections of the Ministry of the Interior and press departments and sections of the Ministry of Defense occupied themselves separately with such conditioning, concerted action is now being prepared.

It is not difficult to guess what is being emphasized by the conductors of this kind of campaign. Recent speeches by a number of highly placed figures in Great Britain, the FRG, Italy, and in certain other West European countries, as well as speeches by the highest officials of the Reagan administration and representatives of leading NATO organs, have shown how persistently the thesis of the lack of a balance in the military field is being plugged. They even go so far as to make claims that the USSR possesses a virtual monopoly of medium-range missiles in Europe. The conclusion drawn is that the West must without delay deploy new American nuclear weapons, the Pershing II and cruise missiles, targeted on the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries.

British Defense Secretary M. Heseltine stated in an interview given to NEWSWEEK, carried in its 1 August issue, that he cannot imagine the deployment of these missiles being deferred! He also expressed himself equally categorically with regard to the possibilities of any sort of agreement at the Geneva talks: nor, it seems, can he imagine the likelihood of reduction in the number of medium-range missiles on the NATO side....

What the British politician is saying must be sweet music to the ears of official Washington. There, after all, they refuse even to think about any reconsideration of NATO's plans aimed at turning West Europe into an advanced bridgehead of American nuclear weapons at the immediate approaches to the socialist states in Europe.

These kinds of speeches, manifestly prompted by the Pentagon bosses, are designed to corroborate the assurances of those officials in the United States who are trying to demonstrate that the demands to deploy the new American missiles stem from West Europe and that Washington is merely being attentive to those demands and fulfilling them. But surely they set about developing Pershing II and cruise missiles in the United States at the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies? There is no getting away from that fact. The transatlantic strategists had begun planning the deployment of these new destabilizing weapons several years before they began talking about them in Bonn, London, Rome, and The Hague. Those preparatins were conducted without publicity. And only when the weapons in question had come off the drawing board and into the workshops of U.S. aerospace concerns did Washington's representatives in NATO begin to push the relevant plans through the bloc's leading organs.

They relied on those pro-American circles in West Europe which, on the strength of short-sighted calculations, imagined that this kind of demonstration of "Atlantic solidarity" would bring certain dividends. The American side from time to time let slip that the new U.S. nuclear weapons in West Europe must become an important addition to the Pentagon's strategic arsenal, having removed from the shores of the United States the consequences of such an adventurist course, the course planned by the strategists of "limited nuclear conflicts."

And from the very outset of the conditioning of America's NATO allies in favor of deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles the American side has intensively developed the thesis of NATO's "dangerous lag" behind the Soviet Union in the nuclear field. Individual elements have been snatched out of the total package of resources which go to make up the concept of the "correlation of forces" and have been presented to the public as "evidence" that the West must urgently make up for the omission if it does not wish to find itself "in mortal danger."

The transatlantic strategists and propagandists are acting in exactly the same way today by accelerating the plans which were approved in Brussels in December 1979. The report by General Rogers, commander of NATO armed forces in West Europe, at the June session of the West European Union assembly in Paris maintained that the USSR is making attempts "to split the Atlantic alliance and maintain its monopoly in the field of intermediate-range nuclear forces and thereby make West Europe its hostage."

Thus, Pershing II and cruise missiles, neutron weapons, nerve gas ammunition, and other weapons of mass destruction with the "Made in America" label on them are being depicted by official Washington circles as all but West Europe's "sheet anchor!" Listening to these speechmakers you would think that the Pentagon had done nothing over the last two decades to equip NATO with new weapons and that, as a result, West Europe now finds itself "defenseless."

What does the real picture look like? Let us turn to the facts. The total number of American nuclear munitions alone in West Europe has grown threefold during this period and today exceeds 7,000 units. In Washington they pretend that the United States and its NATO allies do not have almost 1,000 medium-range nuclear facilities in the European zone and that NATO does not have a 50 percent advantage compared with our country in terms of the total number of nuclear warheads on these facilities.

These figures were cited by Yu.V. Andropov in his replies to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions at the end of March this year. The figures are irrefutable. Even the bosses at the Pentagon, where they would prefer not to count all the components of NATO's nuclear arsenal, but rather make an arbitrary selective calculation, are, with the best will in the world, unable to deny them.

And it is these same circles who are trying ever more stubbornly to conceal from the public the military and political import of the planned deployment of almost 60 new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. In conformity with these plans, the number of nuclear weapon delivery vehicles on the NATO side would be raised in the next few years to 1,429, and the total number of nuclear charges on warheads ready for launching would reach the figure of 3,826.

Consequently, the present partity between NATO and the USSR would be sharply upset and an even more dangerous situation would come about in Europe. As Yu.V. Andropov has pointed out: "Today is a very crucial time: One has only to pull the string to set the top in motion. The deployment of the American Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe is capable of playing precisely this role."

Claims of USSR "intractability" at the Geneva talks are a hackneyed hobbyhorse of NATO militarist propaganda. But there are various kinds of concessions. The kind of basis on which talks are conducted is important: They can be on the basis of observing mutual interests and equality, or on the basis of attempts to achieve one-sided advantages which encroach on the legitimate interests of the other side. How can we be expected to accept Reagan's "zero option" if influential U.S. and West European figures themselves openly describe this option as an attempt to achieve the virtual one-sided disarmament of the USSR! The "interim option" put forward by Washington has not reduced, but increased the number of obstacles on the path toward an agreement based on the principles of equality and identical security. It is sufficient to point out, for example, that, in conformity with this option, talks would also have to be conducted on medium-range weapons relating to the Far East and Asia, although the obstacles on the path toward agreement on nuclear weapons in Europe have still not all been cleared away.

As far back as October 1979 the USSR expressed its readiness to reduce the number of its medium-range facilities if the West would renounce its intention to deploy new nuclear missiles in Europe. In 1981 our country took a unilateral decision on a moratorium on further deployment of its medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the country. The decision to reduce a proportion of these weapons was declared in the same unilateral way. This decision is being put into practice. In August 1982 the USSR introduced proposals at the Geneva talks which envisage the creation of a broad European zone for the reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons stretching from the Arctic Ocean to Africa, and from the middle of the Atlantic to the Ural Mountains. Some 5 years after achieving the aforementioned agreement the USSR and NATO would have no more than 300 medium-range weapons each. It goes without saying that all such facilities, both missiles and aircraft, would be subject to reduction. British and French missiles and aircraft would be included in this total level.

The USSR has time and again stated its readiness to examine any other initiatives based on the principle of equality and identical security. What exactly has been heard from Washington? In point of fact, as was said at the beginning of this article, zealous "atlanticists" are now prepared to rule out of account even the Geneva talks themselves for the sake of erecting an even more solid missile palisade in the FRG, Italy, Britain, the Netherlands, and Belgium.

The question put to Chancellor H. Kohl during his talks in Moscow -- what does the FRG hope to gain from the deployment of such weapons in its country and from the supersaturation of the center of Europe with all kinds of weapons of mass destruction -- is equally pressing for other countries to whose governments are showing "complaisance" in the face of pressure from Washington.

Elementary common sense should be suggesting to these governments that the security of their countries as a result of the appearance in them of new American weapons capable of destroying targets in the USSR and other socialist states will decrease rather than increase. The military-strategic parity which has been achieved has deprived the United States of the possibility of blackmailing us with a nuclear threat. This parity is a reliable guarantee of peace, and we will do everything to maintain it. The USSR has the potential to do this. No one should be deluded on this score.

Securing a balance in the military field in Europe at a lower level is both possible and necessary for the vital interests of all European states and peoples, and not only for them. Is it not a fact that mankind has been able to avoid a destructive conflict in recent decades primarily thanks to the peace in Europe not having been violated.

However, the foundations of this peace will not be strengthened of their own accord. Purposeful, energetic efforts are required, especially in view of the new serious threat of the appearance of new American weapons on European soil.

Striving for complete elimination of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons from Europe, the participants in the meeting of leading party and state figures from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia held in Moscow on 28 June advocated at least the achievement of the kind of agreement which would preclude the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in West European countries and would envisage relevant reductions of the existing medium-range facilities in Europe with the purpose of securing a balance at the lowest level.

This is the broad realistic base on which it is possible and necessary to multiply efforts for the sake of peace in Europe and peace throughout the world.

GENEVA TALKS, NICARAGUA, LEBANON REVIEWED

PM030955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Zhukov: "International Review"]

[Text] The present uneasy summer with its fierce droughts and violent floods, sudden earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, torrential rain and hailstorms, is coming to an end in the northern hemisphere. Those alarming natural phenomena are matched by a current international situation full of dangerous events which make people anxious for their own future and for their children's future.

The past week's events reaffirmed the profound timeliness of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum that the aggressiveness of the extreme reactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism has sharply increased. "Such a policy will not bring the imperialists success, of course," he said, "but in its adventurism it is extremely dangerous for mankind. That is why it is encountering the peoples' powerful opposition, which will undoubtedly grow."

The Peoples Will Not Be Deceived!

The Western press these days is full of reassuring reports of a supposed pause in political life which, according to long-standing tradition, marks that pleasant time of late summer -- a period of working people's leave, student vacations, and holidays for parliamentarians and the powers that be. Relax, citizens, give yourself over to peaceful leisure -- the weeks ahead promise nothing of substance -- is what the smart newspapermen and smiling TV announcers are murmuring gently to people there.

Last week the premises in Geneva which for many months have been the venue for talks on limiting medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe were vacated. A recess has been announced: The U.S. and Soviet delegations will not return to the negotiating table before September. Meanwhile, U.S. military plants are feverishly manufacturing Pershing II and cruise missiles, the first batch of which the Pentagon and NATO have decided to deploy in West Europe before the new year.

In an attempt to weaken the peoples' growing protests against this dangerous scheme, U.S. propaganda has hithertotried to create the illusion that the Geneva talks are developing successfully, which will supposedly make it possible not only to avoid deploying the new missiles in Europe but also to reduce the number of old missiles. All this has been said at a time when the U.S. side has effectively blocked the talks by refusing to examine the USSR's far-reaching and realistic proposals and has merely procrastinated at the negotiating table. Now, with just a few months to go before the end of the year, Washington is changing its tone sharply: A new lie has been circulated that...the Soviet Union adopted an unacceptable, rigid posture in Geneva and thus the "unfortunate" United States has no alternative but to deploy its missiles. It turns out that it is not the United States but the Soviet Union that bears the responsibility for the fact that missiles targeted against it are to be sited in West Europe.

I have before me a WASHINGTON POST report of a statement by P. Nitze, head of the U.S. delegation at those talks, which says that the USSR is occupying a "rigid and uncompromising position': "The Soviet side continues to insist on its one-sided proposal" -- on continuing the "uninterrupted and extensive deployment of Soviet SS-20's, whereas the United States is not allowed to deploy even one" missile.

It is simply amazing how responsible government figures can sink to such disinformation! After all, the USSR has in fact never put forward a "one-sided proposal" which envisaged the "uninterrupted and extensive deployment" of its missiles and the freezing of U.S. weapons.

Perhaps THE WASHINGTON POST has got it wrong? Nothing of the kind. In the middle of last week NATO headquarters published an official statement by Richard Burt, leader of NATO's Special Consultative Group on Nuclear Arms Control and U.S. assistant secretary of state for foreign affairs [as published], which repeats the same lie, this time on behalf of all the NATO members belonging to that group.

Why is this being done? The "main consideration" which has guided the authors of this statement, as Britain's REUTERS news agency has circumspectly put it, is the "position of the public in their own countries." Indeed, that is the truth of the matter. The Pentagon and NATO would like to shift the responsibility for a new round of the arms race onto the Soviet Union and thereby to reduce the increasingly intensifying pressure of public protests against the "arms upgrading."

But this scheme will surely fail. The peoples will not be deceived.

The Aggressor's Bared Fangs

Meanwhile, the U.S. Administration is involuntarily exposing its own true plans and actions. Before the whole world the Pentagon, on White House orders, is rehearsing far-reaching plans in Central America for gaining supremacy over other people's lands. PRAVDA readers are familiar with reports on military actions begun by the United States in Central America, actions which, as a blind, have been called "military maneuvers" and which, moreover, are to last for a full 6 monghs.

At the same time the CIA is mounting an increasingly extensive "secret war" against Nicaragua. However, it is hard to take seriously as a secret war since the U.S. Congress is now openly discussing the question of its funding. This week the House of Representatives voted against appropriations for CIA operations in Nicaragua. However, in ABC correspondent C. Gibson's opinion, "No matter how fierce the debates in the Congress have been, the Senate will in any event defeat" proposals to end this "secret war." After all, the majority in the Senate belong to the ruling Republican Party.

The CIA's secret operations, carried out with Pentagon assistance, are continuing meanwhile, and matters are not restricted just to the arming and training of gangs formed from accomplices of the bloody regime of the U.S. placeman Somoza, overthrown by the people 4 years ago, who have taken refuge abroad. Recently, for example, as the NUEVA NICARAGUA agency has reported, an unmarked warplane invaded Nicaraguan airspace and fired rockets at the port of Corinto. It is not hard to guess whose aircraft that was.

The aims of America's 19-month-old "secret operations" in Nicaragua, as THE WASHINGTON POST has written, are as obvious as those of the present "maneuvers" -- "Reagan's aim is to overthrow the Sandinist Government by military force," THE NEW YORK TIMES stated last Wednesday, and warned: "Regardless of whether or not he succeeds in doing this in the unpredictable atmosphere of a Central American war, his policy may prove considerably more suicidal than the CIA's notorious overthrow of the Arbenz government in Guatemala 30 years ago."

A growing storm of protests is raging in Latin America now.

In the United States itself, as ABC's White House correspondent S. Donaldson has stated, "Fears are increasing that Reagan is leading the country into a new jungle war. Polls carried out in the country show that Americans oppose the use of U.S. troops in Latin America by a ratio of six to one." Even the bourgeois press attests that confusion reigns among America's West European allies -- it is extremely hard for them to support such actions by their "big brother": The aggressor's evil fangs are too clearly visible to the whole world!

This week the Pentagon has prepared "maneuvers" of equal danger for the cause of peace in another part of the world -- the Near East. Making high-handed use of the territory of several countries in that region, the infamous Rapid Deployment Forces are rehearsing new expansionist actions there in the name of America's notorious "national interests" which have now been extended to virtually the whole planet.

U.S. Intrigues in Lebanon

The bloody reprisals by the loyal U.S. satellite Israel against the formerly prosperous Lebanon which have been going on before the eyes of the whole world for over 9 years now are causing particular alarm among the Arab peoples. It is common knowledge that this shameful aggression was organized with the knowledge of the United States and was carried out using the latest U.S. arms to Tel Aviv's rulers.

Two months ago the Lebanese Government, under U.S. pressure, was compelled to sign a "peace treaty" with Israel, although by all the rules of conduct in civilized society Israel should simply have been expelled at the very outset, like a burglar who has broken into someone's home, and required to pay compensation for the danger and wasted lives. Only after that should there have been talk of a peace treaty. But the U.S. "mediators" promised the Lebanese Government as compensation that the Israeli troops would go home after this.

However, that promise like its many predecessors, has been flagrantly violated. Israel's troops have remained on Lebanese soil and continue to commit atrocities there.

All this has caused new indignant protests not only in the Near East but also throughout the world. A sense of unease has emerged even in the United States where Zionist propaganda extols Israel in every way. Last Wednesday THE WASHINGTON POST, which usually supports the U.S. Administration's policy in this region, stated directly that the Reagan administration was "in 'confusion' in the Near East."

That "confusion" became particularly clear when the Israeli Government explained that it was beginning to "redeploy" its troops in Lebanon by concentrating them in the south of the country. As the French communist newspaper L'HUMANITE rightly noted Tuesday, "the agreement which envisaged the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon has in fact turned into an Israeli Government decision to establish a zone of occupation south of the Al-Awali River." That zone comprises one-third of Lebanon!

But even that is not all. The Western press writes that those regions that the Israeli occupiers are deigning to leave will be occupied by U.S. troops -- those same troops which arrived in Beirut under the flag of the "multinational forces" allegedly for a short stay with the aim of "helping Lebanon restore order." The next question is: What remains of Lebanon's sovereignty when it is being so unceremoniously violated by the Israeli aggressors and their U.S. bosses?

Israel's foreign and defense ministers visited Washington last week. The U.S. media gave the impression that the Reagan administration "tried to exert pressure" to force Israel to abandon the planned "redeployment" of its troops in Lebanon (here read -- the perpetuation of the occupation of a considerable part of the country), but Tel Aviv's envoys stated that they would "not tolerate any diktat from the United States."

As usual, however, all ended quietly and peacefully. After returning home Israel's foreign minister, according to a REUTERS report, "rejected suggestions of any U.S. pressure" and confirmed that Israel's troops would carry out their "redeployment." Thus the Israeli occupiers are remaining on Lebanese soil, one-third of which they have decided to annex.

To justify this act of pillage Israel cites the presence of a contingent of the Syrian Armed Forces stationed on Lebanese territory even though it was sent there under an Arab League decision, and with Lebanon's consent, to assist the latter. How can one speak in the same breath of aggressors who have ravaged a country and bathed it in blood and of the Syrian contingent whose presence has saved consierable parts of Lebanon from destruction? Furthermore, Syria has clearly stated that it will settle its relations with Lebanon after the Israelis have gone.

No justification can be found for the Israeli aggressors' tyranny. Nor is it possible to justify the position of Washington which not only bears direct responsibility for the Israeli soldiers' criminal actions in Lebanon but is also deepending the consequences of that aggression by means of political maneuvers aimed at further expanding the Lebanese bridgehead for its Rapid Deployment Force.

Principles Flouted by Washington

All these facts demonstrate that the U.S. Administration is persisting in its global adventurist policy by flagrantly violating treaties and agreements signed by the United States and also the accords enshrined in the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki, whose eighth anniversary is being marked at present.

The United States, together with all the participants in the Helsinki conference, committed itself to respect the fundamental principles of international relations which include the sovereign equality of states, the nonuse of force or the threat of force, the inviolability of borders, the territorial integrity of states, the peaceful settlement of disputes, noninterference in internal affairs, respect for human rights, equality and the right of the peoples to determine their own fate, cooperation between states, and the conscientious fulfillment of commitments in international law. Washington has violated literally all those principles. And after that it still dares to state that the Helsinki accords are being violated by the...socialist countries, whereas the United States is observing them strictly! That was what President Reagan ventured to say in his 25 July decree.

There is really no limit to the current U.S. leaders' hypocrisy or to their efforts to pass off black for white and vice versa. The peace-loving forces' struggle for the steadfast and consistent observance of all the provisions of the all-European conference's Final Act, for the prevention of a new nuclear arms race in Europe, and for a durable peace on earth is becoming increasingly significant.

'UNREHEARSED' DEBATE DEVOTED TO CSCE ANNIVERSARY

LD032257 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The first of August marks the eighth anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act.

In the unrehearsed discussion that follows, prominent Soviet experts analyze different aspects of the Helsinki process. The host of the program is our staff member, Viktor Yenikeyev.

[Yenikeyev] Hello everybody and welcome to our unrehearsed discussion. Our today's program is devoted to 1 August when in 1975 the Helsinki documents were signed in the capital of Finland. In today's program participating are leading Soviet experts in the United States foreign and domestic policy. They are Deputy Director of the Institute of U.S. and Canada Studies, Dr Radomir Bogdanov, and this doctor, Andrey Melvil, section head from the same institute. So, my first question goes to Dr Bogdanov. Why the Helsinki Final Act still after these 8 years remains a (?milestone) in the relations between the USSR and the (U.S.) on the one hand and in the relations between the East and West? [sentence as heard]

[Bogdanov] Now it becomes more than ever clear that this document has a very great importance for the development of international relations in Europe, first of all, and between the USSR and the United States.

[Yenikeyev] What is the importance of that document?

[Bogdanov] I would put it like that first of all is the amount of work that was done by 35 states to decide the difference between them. [passage indistinct] The agreement is possible provided there is a goodwill. That's number one. Number two, that agreement aims at the core of the situation: security and cooperation. This document signifies that cooperation and security in Europe is a common cause of all the states, that it is possible to reach it by the common (?weight) and by joint efforts. Number three, it's a very balanced document. It concerns many aspects of international life constituted by (?human rights) and it's really balanced because any important problems of our day got its place in that document.

[Yenikeyev] I would like to call your attention to the very important understanding (?on) power, that each part of that document has been equally important, that no part of that document can be used by itself. It's a balanced, it's a comprehensive document. Well now, let me remark that the Helsinki Final documents are very often mentioned by the (?leaders) of the East and of the West, but sometimes you have an impression that (?they see them) quite differently. (?I understand) the things which the Helsinki document contains, (?it seems), you know, sometimes that they talk of quite different things.

[Melvil] I could answer very easily and (?give a very) short answer. They talk about different things because they are interested in different things. As Dr Bogdanov mentioned, this is a complex and balanced document containing different baskets which are of equal importance for the sake of security and cooperation in Europe, and I'd like to remind you that the title of the conference was the Conference on Security and Cooperation, and that means that these issues are of the primary importance in the Helsinki process.

Now our side, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, and many other countries by the way, not only socialist countries, they stress the issue that security and cooperation is the main, or the most important aspect of this process. Now as for the United States and many NATO countries, the stress was quite opposite. The stress was only on the third basket, on the problem of human rights, and the thing is, one thing is that these human rights were interpreted only as human rights American-style.

[Yenikeyev] The Soviet Union has never refused well to discuss the issue, so where the problem comes from?

[Bogdanov] Viktor, you must remember as any Soviet citizen remembers, that our October Revolution was just because of human rights. You would like ....

[Yenikeyev, interrupting] Because of the absence -- excuse me Dr Bogdanov.

[Bogdanov] Because of the absence of the human rights, because of the Czarist oppression, and to improve the situation in the human rights we have produced that October Revolution, that's number one. So I would like to call your attention to the fact that our new society was born with the slogan of the human rights, decent human rights. Now we are ready not only to discuss it, but we are doing a lot of things in our country stating at every [words indistinct] that we are for the human rights, we are fulfilling human rights. The difference is that the other side is using the human rights problem as an instrument of the interference into your domestic affairs. That's the difference -- we are not against human rights, we are very much for that on the base of cooperative businesslike discussion. We are ready not only to discuss it but to try to find out a common approach and common understanding, but we cannot allow to make out of it an instrument of the interference into domestic affairs.

[Yenikeyev] The subject of the human rights is very popular in the United States; it is also very popular in this country, but what's the difference in the American and the Soviet understanding of the human rights problems?

[Melvil] Well, it seems to me that the main difference is that the American approach stresses merely political form or political rights, which it calls human rights. In fact, it seems to me, while talking about human rights we should stress different aspects of the human rights, and first of all we stressed mainly, or primarily, economic and social rights of our people. This is the right to work, the right to have respite, the right for medical, for health care, and things like that. But as for the American side, they are quite happy with the stressing of only formal political rights, and that's all.

[Bogdanov] Viktor, let me add one very short comment to what Dr Melvil said just now. You know our historical experience is very much different from the American one, that's why, based on our historical experience, we think that the basic human right is the right to live, to live in peace without war. That's our historical experience.

[Melvil] Which we actually (?have) not tried to (?instil) on the Americans. But at the same time I believe that well, millions of Americans also believe that apart from well, political sides of the aspect, and the right to live is a major right of every human being.

[Bogdanov] Well, I am afraid that the Americans do not understand that our (?sympathy is) on that point because of their historical experience. If they were in our situation for decades and decades when we had to fight for our independence, losing millions of lives, I am sure that they would have quite a different approach to human rights, and I add that despite the difference of historical experiences, nowadays during the nuclear situation, after the nuclear revolution, after the threat of the nuclear annihilation, the right to live is the most important right for all countries, for all peoples, in spite of their historical differences and backgrounds.

[Yenikeyev] Well, that's a very sensible approach I would admit, and I think that the USSR and the United States we should not try to teach each other.

[Bogdanov] (?We stress) that very important point of yours. In my experience, and I have been in this field for the last 25 years, my experience is that when we start to teach each other how to live, what is good, what is bad, all our troubles start.

CSCE Debate, Part Two

LD032337 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Now we present part two of the unrehearsed discussion devoted to the eighth anniversary of signing the Helsinki Final Act. Participating in the program are Doctor Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the Institute of U.S. and Canada Studies and Dr Andrey Melvil, section head from the same institute. The host of the program is our staff member, Viktor Yenikeyev.

[Yenikeyev] Last week, as you surely remember, President Reagan has announced the 1st of August will be Helsinki Human Rights Day. How do you assess this proclamation by the head of the American Administration, Dr Melvil? [words indistinct]

[Melvil] If we look at this (?theme) by itself, if we try to abstract from [word indistinct] set American foreign policy, I would say I have nothing against this proclamation.

[Yenikeyev] [words indistinct]

[Melvil] Absolutely, and peoples of goodwill all around the world would agree with that and they would say that yes, we are for human rights. But now the question arises, what is the real policy of American Administration in the sphere of human rights, and I'm very much afraid that this administration is trying, as well as the Carter administration, is trying to use this theme of the human rights just as a political device for continuous confrontation with the Soviet Union. And once again we think that this administration is trying to (?cheat), and to judge what the Soviet Union is doing inside the society. I would just like to quote what Mr Templeman said about Madrid accords. He said that he is very happy with the results of the Madrid conference just because it enables the United States to judge and evaluate Soviet and East European performance in the human rights area. So this is the primary concern for the (?states) just to judge others, not to do something to strengthen peace and cooperation and security in Europe.

[Yenikeyev] Which is the main task.

[Melvil] Which is the main task of the whole Helsinki process.

[Yenikeyev] Well, I want to admit that waging the human rights campaign against the Soviet Union, the Reagan administration, as well as its predecessor, the Carter administration, hasn't scored many points. Actually, the results of the campaign are just discouraging. Well, so how can you explain that in spite of so much effort applied and [word indistinct] the administration can't reap any tangible results in this campaign, Dr Bogdanov?

[Bogdanov] First of all, we should have a look at the American society itself, what they have scored in the American society -- 11 million jobless.

[Melvil] Some people say 12.

[Bogdanov] Black people deprived of their rights, colored people in a very awful situation. You know, the American society is the society with a lot of human rights problems.

[Yenikeyev] Maybe, maybe.

[Bogdanov] I am going as far as saying that the most sensitive society in the sense of the human rights because there is no other society in this earth [words indistinct] with crime, with jobless. So that's one point. The other point is, how I can believe, to be frank with you, Viktor, how I can believe this President when this administration is the best friend to all the dictatorial regimes on this earth. Look at Central America, what they are fighting for in Central America. They say they are fighting for human rights. What kind of human rights, as Andrey put it, for American-style human rights, for dictatorships, because for them, that's our sincere view. For them, human rights and dictatorial rights are equal before this very peculiar administration. Now I would like to ask this administration what for its huge fleet with carriers, cruisers, is sent to the Central American border. Just to defend human rights, for whom, against whom? You know all these make you really to doubt very much in the sincerity of that administration, not only here in the Soviet Union but I'm sure that all over the world people sometimes are really laughing at the words of this administration who are trying to pose themselves as the champions of human rights. They are just depriving the other peoples of their rights.

[Yenikeyev] Now are there any other considerations, do you think, Dr Melvil for well, waging this human rights campaign by this administration?

[Melvil] I think there are, and domestic considerations are very important in this regard. It seems to me that everybody would agree that when this administration stressed its desire to put the human rights as the number one priority in American foreign policy, it changed somehow its course, its (?periphery) because this was not so say 2 or 3 years ago. Now while this administration is trying to stress now its human rights policy, it seems to me that the main reason is to find the (?bipartisan) concensus within the American society. This administration, it seems to me, now understands that it will not be able to sell to Americans the campaign about the Soviet and communist threat, so this administration is trying to cover this campaign with the mantle of human rights. And what Dr Bogdanov really said is that in Central America, under the banner of the human rights, this administration is pursuing the policy of interfering into the internal affairs of other societies, other countries such as Nicaragua and El Salvador, explaining this, explaining its moves simply by stressing the Soviet and communist threat in the region.

[Yenikeyev] Well, thank you, Dr Melvil. You know, there is one ridiculous thing. If you remember, the distance between the presidential decision to announce the 1st of August as the Helsinki Human Rights Day and the decision by the administration to send its fleet to the Caribbean is really a very short one, so on the one hand they try to defend the human rights, and on the other hand they send their flotillas to the Caribbean, to the Latin American shores.

[Bogdanov] You know, Viktor, after that, one has an impression that this administration is ready to kill everybody on this earth in the name of American-style human rights, because otherwise you cannot explain why they send all these guns against these two small peoples of Central America.

[Yenikeyev] You mean Nicaraguans and...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] Nicaragua and El Salvador.

[Yenikeyev] Yes, and El Salvador. Well, so as we see, the reading, the understanding of the Helsinki documents by the American leaders and by, well, people in other countries, is very different indeed. But at the same time we get information from the Madrid conference that there has been achieved certain progress and, as I understand it, the progress couldn't have been achieved without the American cooperation.

[Bogdanov] Yes, Viktor, you are right, it's very good news we're getting nowadays from Madrid. Why it's very good news, it means that the common sense prevailed. That's our common victory. But at the same time, you know that's my personal opinion, you may not agree with me but I would put it like that, the American side, this administration, moves to the compromise under the great pressure of their own allies and under the great pressure of the public opinion in the world. That's my point.

[Yenikeyev] Well, in America, among others. Well, Dr Melvil what do you feel (?when hearing) the news from Madrid?

[Melvil] Well, I quite agree with what Dr Bogdanov said and just I would like to add my wish that the same good news soon we will be able to get not only from Madrid but also from Geneva.

[Yenikeyev] [Words indistinct] You mean the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arsenals of the USSR and the United States. Well, Dr Bogdanov, Dr Melvil, I thank you for coming to the studios of the North American Service of Radio Moscow. I'm Viktor Yenikeyev, the host of the program. Thank you all for listening.

U.S. VETO OF UN DRAFT RESOLUTION SCORED

LD040137 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Aug 83

[From the Vremya newscast; presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The United States has vetoed the Security Council's draft resolution which demands that an end be put to Israel's repressions and lawlessness on occupied Arab lands. The Washington politicians invariably behave as protectors of crimes perpetrated by Zionists on Arab lands.

Tel Aviv's reaction to the voting in the Security Council was unequivocal. The U.S. veto had been received in Israel as approval for its policy of aggression on the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip where 1,500,000 Arab Palestinians are suffering under the yoke of occupation.

Quite recently President Reagan had practically sanctioned the further building of Israeli settlements in the Jordan River Valley. Having obtained the support of the White House, the Tel Aviv rulers are carrying out the colonization of the Palestinian lands at a furious rate. Many Arab towns and settlements of the West Bank are literally surrounded by the Israeli military settlements. Program organizers from among ultra right-wing Zionist organizations are the bosses in that area. Such thugs, wearing masks, had carried out an armed attack on the Arab students of the Muslim college in the town of Al-Khalil where about 40 persons were killed or wounded. When these murderers left, having carried out their black deeds, the Israeli command sent hundreds of soldiers to Al Khalil and blockaded the town by introducing a curfew there. The crime was completed by Begin's soldiers. They killed an Arab girl in Nabulus where a protest demonstration took place against the Zionist crimes.

The aggressors sweep away the houses of the indigenous population with tanks and bulldozers; they seize their gardens, fields, and water sources.

Emulating the South African racists, the Israeli authorities are hatching plans aimed at creating special reservations for the Arab population. Today you may be placed in a racial isolation area, but if you protest you can find yourself in a concentration camp. This is the behavior of the Israeli aggressors in southern Lebanon where the Ansaw death camp had been set up. They would also like to spread this practice to the West Bank of the River Jordan.

We must fill these territories with our colonies, then the Arabs would simply become cockroaches swarming at the bottom of a bottle. This infamous statement by Rafael Eytan, former chief of the Israeli General Staff, expresses the essence of the misanthropic policy of Israel on occupied Arab territory. The towns on the West Bank of the River Jordan are filled with wrath. Mass scale strikes, protest demonstrations, and resistance against the aggressors are assuming a nationwide nature. The Arab people of Palestine are waging a brave struggle for their national rights, which is supported by the entire progressive mankind.

So, when the Security Council had worked out a resolution demanding that an end be put to Israel's lawlessness on occupied lands, Tel Aviv's strategic ally -- Washington -- once again come to its aid. The world's public regards these U.S. actions as a fresh manifestation of the anti-Arab imperialist policy. The voting in the Security Council has once again revealed the true essence of the policy of the White House in the Near East.

SIXTH UNCTAD SESSION RESULTS ASSESSED

LD031506 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 3 TASS -- The results of the recent sixth session of the UN Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD) cannot be assessed in a single way. On the one hand, it could achieve greater practical results. On the other hand, one cannot ignore the positive factors in its work, a TASS correspondent was told by the USSR deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Aleksey Manzhulo. He headed a Soviet delegation at the session of UNCTAD, which is the most representative international organization dealing with questions of trade and development. The session was held in the Yugoslav capital for about a month and was attended by about 2,500 delegates from 160 countries.

The position at the session of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries was close to that of the "Group 77" made up of developing countries. The actions of these two groups were aimed at attaining the maximum possible results. Unfortunately, this was not achieved, and this outcome cannot but evoke the feeling of dissatisfaction.

However, if one compares the actual results of the UNCTAD-6 with those sought by the countries of the Western group, it is easy to see that they are rather tangible. It could be even pointed out that the Belgrade session ended with the political defeat of those forces which try to cover with hypocritical words about "mutual dependence" the policy of establishing the order in the economic relations, which is based on diktat and inequality, the head of the Soviet delegation pointed out.

We believe that a set of principled assessments contained in the final statement of the conference can be described as the positive result of UNCTAD-6, Aleksey Manzhulo said. These include the recommendations on questions of trade and the trade policy, together with the resolution against economic compulsion, recommendations on questions of navigation, the transfer of technology, and the assistance to the least developed countries.

The fact that the Belgrade session came out in no uncertain terms against the arms race and recognized the inseparable connection between disarmament and economic development is also extremely important.

The conference could not do more only because of the stand of a group of Western countries. It is recognized everywhere today that this stand was negative and the stand of the U.S. was of openly obstructionist nature.

'STRATEGIC DEFENSE' CONCEPT 'DANGEROUS TO PEACE'

PM031429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[O. Tsarev article under the rubric "The Press Testifies": "Caught Up in Self-Deception"]

[Text] If you thought until now that defense means protection against aggression that is quite excusable. You were only reasoning according to ordinary human logic. But the perverted minds of the U.S. champions of nuclear war have managed to turn this concept upside down. The concept they have invented of so-called "strategic defense" is based on the principle that the best form of defense is aggression.

The American magazine the PROGRESSIVE recently revealed the existence of this new nuclear concept. With coldblooded misanthropy the authors of the "strategic defense" concept put forward a planned step-by-step scenario for a nuclear war against the Soviet Union -- a scenario which envisages delivering a first strike against our country.

Who are they, the authors of this crazy plan? The magazine does not name them all, but it points to one -- General Daniel Graham, retired, former leader of the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency. It was he who prepared a document entitled "High Frontier," published by the reactionary Heritage Foundation, which substantiates the idea of space ABM defense, the very idea which President Reagan put forward last March and which is a component of "strategic defense."

But the authors are not the point; what is most important is something else. The Pentagon's military preparations fit in strikingly with the invented scenario. First-strike weapons -- MX, Trident II, and Pershing II missiles -- are already being deployed or are planned for the next few years. It is planned to allocate $5.7 billion for the development of military laser technology in 1984-1985. The American scientists and public figures who issued an appeal in favor of a ban on space weapons warned in April that the United States will soon begin testing a highly sophisticated antisatellite system. The United States is now placing special emphasis on civil defense, first and foremost the relocation of industry. What is happening? Are available resources being prepared for the implementation of the "strategic defense" concept? Or is military thinking fitting in with available resources? Both are dangerous to peace.

Having become implanted in people's minds, the concept of "strategic defense" gives rise to a highly dangerous illusion -- the illusion that it is possible to win a nuclear war. "Washington must formulate war objectives," U.S. State Department adviser Colin Gray says, "which will ultimately provide for the creation of a postwar world order compatible with Western ideals...." This aim is unrealizable, and therefore adventuristic. The means of achieving it are adventuristic too. But the Washington "hotheads," caught up in self-deception, have evidently stopped thinking realistically.

U.S. CRITICISM OF REAGAN FOREIGN POLICY CITED

PM031959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS observer V. Chernyshev article: "Under Critical Fire"]

[Text] The American press is widely commenting on President Reagan's latest press conference, emphasizing that he found himself under a cross fire of questions prompted by the expansion of U.S. interference in Central America, which is causing growing alarm to the American public through the increasingly distinct specter of a "new Vietnam."

Questions from journalists attempting to obtain explanations from the White House boss about the "pressure which the United States is putting on the Nicaraguan Government by supporting the rebels," the "gunboat diplomacy approach," the "intention of establishing a naval blockade of Nicaragua," and, finally, "whether we are attempting to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government by sending our ships to that region," caused Reagan unconcealed annoyance.

The responses that he had not rehearsed in advance graphically showed that the U.S. Government is deliberately fueling tension in Central America and sabotaging all efforts for a peaceful settlement in this region while preparing the ground for direct military intervention and the smothering of the national liberation movements. At the same time Reagan verbosely declaimed that the United States has "every justification for doing this in view of the responsibility which we bear in this hemisphere," and "in view of its interests there and the region's great significance to the United States."

It is noteworthy that even the American press is pointing up the groundlessness of the propaganda contorsions of the administration, which declares Latin American patriots and freedom fighters to be "terrorists," and their executioners to be "fighters for democracy," and its inability to hide the true aims of White House policy. The ABC television company, for example, states: "President Reagan has virtually proclaimed that the aim of his hard line in Central America is to eliminate Nicaragua's Sandinista Government." As for neighboring El Salvador, most Americans fear, according to the latest Gallup poll, that the United States will find itself involved in El Salvador to the same degree that it was in Vietnam. "If Central America were not racked by poverty, there would be no revolutions," Senator C. Dodd has stated. "If Central America were not racked by hunger, there would be no revolutions. If Central America were not racked by injustice, there would be no revolutions." He described the administration's course as a "formula for failure" and a "certain way to lose."

The whole policy of the government led by Reagan, and not only that in the Western Hemisphere, found itself under critical fire from the press and sensible U.S. politicians. Phrases about a "desire for disarmament" on the part of the Reagan administration, which has cranked up an unprecedented arms race in pursuit of military superiority "on land, sea, and in the air and space" and which is expediting plans to deploy new American missiles on the European Continent, burst like soap bubbles on the slightest contact with Washington's real deeds. On the pretext of hypocritical talk about "peace" in Lebanon and the withdrawal of foreign troops from there, a buildup of the American Marine presence, particularly in the regions where the Israeli occupation army's redeployment is being carried out, is being implemented. Talks in Sudan on creating an American military base on that country's territory have ended. Washington is flagrantly interfering in the internal affairs of Chad, where it is carrying out military supplies to the Ndjamena regime worth $10 million and facilitating the dispatch of mercenaries there. The United States is building up its military presence in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, in the Persian Gulf, and in other regions, and is demanding that its partners turn their countries into "unsinkable aircraft carriers" for the Pentagon.

A hallmark of aggressive adventurism, flagrant imposition of its imperial designs, blackmail, and military pressure characterizes the whole of the present American Administration's service record. And it is no accident that (J. Ochs), senior editor on THE NEW YORK TIMES, writes that "Reagan's Central American policy, which has suffered complete bankruptcy, is approaching a dangerous point of no return. This policy is leading us to a political, moral, and possibly military catastrophe (of the Vietnam type) in Central America."

The present arms race being carried out by the United States, the prominent politician Senator A. Cranston, who is attempting to gain the Democratic Party's nomination for the presidency at the next elections, has stated, is sharply worsening the country's socio-economic problems, particularly the problem of unemployment.

The most reactionary American imperialist group, which placed the "Reagan team" at the helm of government in the White House, nostalgic for the plans for "peace American-style" which were not carried out in the past, is thinking exclusively in terms of "gunboat diplomacy" and a "big stick" policy. It is well known that such a course in the past more than once brought the United States ignominious and inglorious failures.

SENATORS RAP REAGAN CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY

PM040745 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Criticism of Washington's Course"]

[Text] New York, 1 Aug -- Washington's militaristic course generates grave concern among democratic circles and all sober-minded political and public figures. Senator J. Glenn, well known political figure and contender for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination, has spoken in favor of radical review of the main foreign policy directions. "The United States," he stressed in an interview with ABC-TV, "needs a new leadership which would lead the country along a different road."

J. Glenn sharply condemned the White House for its crude pressure on Nicaragua. No matter what President Reagan may say, the present maneuvers near that country's shores can in no way be described as "ordinary," he emphasized.

Senator A. Cranston, who is also trying to secure nomination as a presidential candidate, has described Reagan's course in Central America as a dangerous throwback to "gunboat diplomacy." The concentration of the U.S. fleet close to the shores of Central American countries and the forthcoming maneuvers on Honduran territory, he declared a press conference in San Francisco, are fraught with a serious threat of war in the region. The only reasonable alternative to this dangerous development of events is to negotiate with the Nicaraguan Government, A. Cranston stressed.

President Reagan is lying when he assures the public that he is in favor of a negotiated settlement of Central American problems. In actual fact, he is striving to resolve them militarily, the U.S. weekly PEOPLE'S WORLD writes.

REAGAN 'WHITEWASHES' CIVIL RIGHTS POLICY

LD021533 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] President Reagan made a speech in Atlanta at a conference of the American Bar Association. In it he attempted to whitewash the White House civil rights policy.

However, the President was hardly able to say anything to justify his policy. For instance, he preferred not to mention the fact that, even according to the official data, discrimination against representatives of national minorities in employment and education increased sharply over the past 2 years.

WORDS, DEEDS OF U.S. ADMINISTRATION CONTRASTED

LD032123 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 3 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabeyev writes:

As has been reported from the U.N. Headquarters, the USA has vetoed a draft resolution in the U.N. Security Council. The draft resolution, submitted by the Arab countries' group, condemned Israeli terror in the occupied territories, the forcible transfers of Arab population from native lands, and unlawful creation and expansion of Israeli settlements. This is no wonder: Washington has been true to itself and to its strategic alliance with Tel Aviv. Striking is something else: what a deep chasm has developed between the Reagan administration's words and deeds.

Vice President George Bush, has recently stated on the occasion of another propagandist show staged by Washington -- namely, the "Captive Nations Week" -- that America is profoundly indignant at state-sanctioned torture and lawlessness wherever they take place and that it will use its influence where it wields it to rectify the injustice done. These are words uttered by America's person number two.

And what about the deeds? The veto in the U.N. Security Council, although it was precisely there that the United States was given a brilliant opportunity to "use its influence to rectify the injustice done". Washington keeps telling about the USA's "concern" which is caused by all regimes which deprive the citizens of basic rights. These are words again. There is no U.S. delegation in Geneva, where the Second World Conference on Struggle Against Racism and Racial Discrimination is taking place under U.N. aegis. Washington did not deem it necessary to participate in the forum, thereby again showing its true attitude towards the problem of combatting racism and of protecting human rights.

What does Washington set its hopes on, showing such a glaring contradiction between word and deed in the international arena? Simply on force which the present leaders of the USA have idolized.

The aircraft carrier "Eisenhower" in proximity to Libya, the battleship "New Jersey" near the shores of Nicaragua, and the "Rapid Deployment Force" which is deploying in battle order in the Near and Middle East for another action of intimidation -- these are the latest "arguments" of the Washington "kings".

And everywhere these "arguments" are resorted to precisely to support the most reactionary, overtly terrorist and racist regimes, and to suppress the basic rights and freedoms of whole peoples. Every year Washington assigns billions of dollars for military aid to the Zionist clique of Tel Aviv, the racist obscurantists of Pretoria, the fascist juntas of Chile and El Salvador and to the dictators of South Korea and Paraguay.

The Washington rulers, judging by everything, earnestly believe that by lulling some people by their hypocritical speeches and by bullying or suppressing by force other people they will finally attain their goal, turn the course of history backwards and bring back the times of undivided imperialist domination. Those are vain hopes. In the historical battle between good and evil, freedom and slavery, the final say belongs to the peoples, and they won't be deceived by lies or intimidated by force.

U.S. WEAPONS SALES TO TAIWAN CRITICIZED

PRC's U.S. Envoy Protests

LD241443 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing July 24 TASS -- According to XINHUA, China's ambassador to the United States has lodged a resolute protest with the U.S. Department of State against the recent decision to supply 530 million dollars worth of American weaponry to Taiwan. As a result of these supplies, the ambassador stated, the volume of American arms sales to Taiwan during the current fiscal year will obviously exceed the level of arms supplies during the past few years. According to him, this is an open breach of the solemn pledge assumed by the United States under the joint communique, namely, that U.S. arms supplies to Taiwan will not exceed either qualitatively or quantitatively the level of these supplies during the years since the restoration of diplomatic relations between the United States and China but that, conversely, they will be gradually folded up.

U.S. 'Violates' PRC Agreements

OW040427 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Sharov commentary: "United States Again Violates International Agreement"]

[Text] According to the Taipei News Agency, Taiwan's so-called (?goodwill) mission has left for the United States to thank the U.S. authorities for expanding its munitions' supply to Taiwan. Our station commentator Sharov expresses his views on the nature of the ties between the United States and Taiwan:

Such an act on the part of the United States bespeaks its gross violation of the norms of international law, and the many agreements it has signed with the Chinese Government. Everybody knows that in the Shanghai Communique and the U.S.-China Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations, Washington straightforwardly and unequivocally recognizes that Taiwan is China's inalienable territory. Thus, according to the norms of international law, it cannot separately establish relations of any sort with Taiwan, which is part of China's territory. No sovereign country will allow another country to sign agreements with, or supply munitions to, a province or a state of this sovereign country. We can hardly imagine that President Reagan would not prevent the governor of California from obtaining tanks, guided missiles and bombers from abroad without the approval of the Washington Administration. The communique on U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' visit to Beijing clearly indicates that Washington has been committed to reducing its military aid to Taiwan each year until the complete ending of such aid. However, like last year, the U.S. Administration does not want to honor this agreement at all this year. Besides, on the proposal of the U.S. Defense Department, the United States will provide Taiwan with two kinds of modern military equipment this year.

A few days ago, THE WASHINGTON POST said: The Reagan administration is prepared to cancel any written or verbal obligations it has committed to the Chinese Government simply to honor its committed strategical obligation to Taiwan. It is no accident that this paper so writes. Another U.S. paper, THE NEW YORK TIMES, writes: Under conditions favorable to the Pentagon, Washington has more than once violated its agreements with Beijing. Certain U.S. observers hold that Washington adopts such a stance because it considers that leaders of the so-called white-population countries are superior to those of Asian countries. For instance, the U.S. magazine TIME has bluntly said that White House leaders despise Asian, African and Latin American countries, just as they do immigrants from those countries to the United States.

The USSR unswervingly opposes this imperialist behavior. It condemns racism of all stipes, including racist manifestations in international relations.

It is opposed to any act of violation against international law, infringement on sovereignty of all countries and peoples and interference in other countries' internal affairs. Those politicians seeing no difference between Soviet policy and the policy of the imperialist powers, between the act of firmly honoring all agreements and that of grossly violating them, and between respecting all countries and peoples and the imperialist act of constantly violating their sovereignty, should note this.

'Wooing' Beijing, 'Arming' Taipei

LD040122 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Recently, President Reagan allowed China to buy in the United States advanced computer technology and double purpose equipment, that is, outfits that can be used for both civilian and military needs. Semen Borisov has the following comment. This is what he writes:

Back in 1981 the Reagan administration decided to give China an opportunity to purchase advanced technology and equipment, such as radar systems, computers, laser installations, ground base stations for tracking satellites and other such things. Besides it promised to maximally facilitate the procedure of issuing export licenses and to endorse more than 400 orders for the delivery of machinery and technology, including military related. The United States also lifted the ban on the sale of offensive weapons. Today, its exports to China involve primarily equipment for the production of semiconducting materials and communication facilities, ground base stations for tracking satellites and for keeping communication with them, new computers made by the Honeywell company and the computer system (?Hayga-700) which, according to the daily THE WASHINGTON POST, can be used for military purposes.

Political analysts have called attention to the fact that the Reagan administration took this decision at a time when the United States was intensively engaged in arming the Kuomintang clique on Taiwan.

In March of 1979 the U.S. Congress approved a bill on relations with Taiwan under which Washington guarantees Taiwan's security, that is, its division from China, and gives military, financial, material and political support to the Taipei regime. In the current buildup of its military presence in the Pacific the Pentagon attaches increasingly greater importance to Taiwan, viewing it as an unsinkable aircraft carrier at China's coast, which poses a serious threat to peace and security not only for China but also for other countries in the region. The important strategic location of the island serves as a reason for stepping up military aid to the Taiwan regime. According to the NEW CHINA news agency, in the current year the worth of American arms shipments to Taiwan has reached 800 million dollars and, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, recently the Reagan administration announced its intention to send to Taiwan another consignment of weapons whose worth makes up 530 million dolars. It is noteworthy that this announcement came at a time when the Reagan administration was wooing Beijing.

Arms shipments to Taiwan and plans for exporting advanced double purpose technology to China pose a striking expression of Washington's two China's policy. The essence of this policy lies in America's treating Taiwan -- one of China's provinces -- as an independent state. The sales of American technology to Taipei and to Beijing simultaneously reaffirm Washington's devotion to this policy once again.

PRC MILITARY ATTACHE HOSTS PLA JUBILEE RECEPTION

PM031409 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Aug 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] On 1 August Li Hai, military, naval, and air attache at the PRC Embassy in the USSR, held a reception on the occasion of the anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

PRC FRIENDSHIP GROUP VISITS USSR 3-18 JUL

OW241616 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 24 Jul 83

[Text] Listeners, please listen to a report on the visit to the Soviet Union of a delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association led by Liang Geng, Vice President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

At the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, the Chinese delegation visited the USSR 3 to 18 July.

The Chinese delegation visited industrial and agricultural enterprises, cultural and scientific institutes, and schools in Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev. Through the visits, they have more understanding about Soviet economic, social, and cultural achievements, as well as about the activities of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, its various chapters, and grassroots organizations. The delegation met with leaders of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

Liang Geng, head of the Chinese delegation, spoke with station reporters before the delegation's departure from Moscow. He said: Our delegation has been accorded solicitous hospitality in the USSR. I firmly believe that this visit will contribute to the mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and the Soviet peoples.

CRITICISM OF USSR BY JAPAN'S ABE REFUTED

PM031514 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article under the rubric "Notes of a Political Observer": "Wrong Address"]

[Text] For some time Tokyo official circles have been talking from time to time about how it would not be a bad thing to do something to improve Japanese-Soviet relations and activate dialogue between the two states. But this verbal demagoguery is accompanied by steps in the opposite direction.

This is indicated in particular by a speech by Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe on 27 July. He attacked the Soviet Union, trying to attribute to it the very sins which Western bellicose circles are guilty of (circles with which the present Japanese Government, in turn, is increasingly frequently in solidarity). "Shintaro Abe," the KYODO agency reports, "accused the Soviet Union of building up its military might. He mentioned the armed conflicts in Kampuchea, Afghanistan, the Near East, Africa, and Central America, and stressed that the Russians are increasingly actively pursuing their expansionist policy."

The right of making such an interpretation of world events to the council for the study of the international situation would be better given not to the head of the foreign policy department, but to a street conjurer capable of pulling rabbits out of a hat. The Japanese foreign minister is trying to turn the facts upside down, but such tricks are hardly worthy of an official of his rank. For instance, he asserts that the conflict situation in Central America is allegedly the result of subversive actions by Cuba, which, he says, is an "agent of the Soviet Union." The tension in Southeast Asia is allegedly the "fault" of Vietnam, behind which, once again, is the USSR.

Mr Abe did not consider it necessary to explain why Moscow should be responsible for the Israeli expansion in the Near East or for the South African racists' provocations against neighboring states. Since Washington has declared the USSR to be the "source of evil," this must evidently be self-explanatory. The minister simply noted: "Relations with the Soviet Union are the most serious problem for Japanese diplomacy."

What precisely does Japan not like about its neighbor? The fact, Mr Abe asserts, that one-third of the Soviet armed forces are deployed in the Far East and that SS-20 missiles are sited not only in the European part, but also the Asian part of the country. "Why does the Soviet Union need missiles in the Far East?" the foreign minister asks. "Having no battleships or aircraft carriers, Japan cannot be a threat to the USSR."

It is apposite to ask: for whom is this feigned naivete intended? As if there had never been a "security treaty" turning Japan into the Pentagon's Far Eastern bridgehead or, as it is now fashionable to say, into a U.S. "unsinkable aircraft carrier." As if nobody knew about Tokyo's recent consent to the deployment on Japanese soil of such types of offensive arms as American F-16 fighter-bombers and the use of Japanese ports for American aircraft carriers and battleships with nuclear warheads on board to call at. Basically, throughout the postwar years Japan has acted as a forward border for American weapons targeted on the Soviet Union. If anything is changing, it is Tokyo's role in the alliance with Washington. After being an accomplice in the U.S. anti-Soviet strategy, Japan is increasingly becoming a coparticipant.

As is clear, the Soviet Union has far more cause for concern about Tokyo's actions and grounds for taking care to strengthen the defense capability of its Far Eastern borders. So in his arguments about sources of the military threat and culprits in conflict situations in various parts of the world, Mr Abe has clearly gotten the wrong address.

MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL ARRIVES IN USSR FOR 'REST'

LD261547 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, has arrived in the Soviet Union for a rest at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

USSR IPU OFFICIAL DEPARTS SEOUL FOLLOWING VISIT

OW231243 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 23 Jul 83

[Text] Seoul July 23 KYODO - A Soviet senior official of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) left here for home Saturday after a week-long visit to prepare for the IPU general meeting scheduled for October in Seoul, a Korean source here said.

G. Khoblichenko, assistant vice chief of the IPU secretariat of the No 3-ranking IPU official, met with Kwon Chung-tal, chairman of the South Korean Preparatory Committee for hosting the IPU meeting, and other Korean Parliament leaders, the source said.

The Soviet official is not a Soviet parliament deputy, but observers here believe that his visit could lead to a Soviet delegation's participation in the meeting.

South Korea has already sent official invitations to the IPU meeting to 98 countries, including communist nations.

DRA DENIES VIOLATION OF PAKISTANI BORDER

LD031855 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Kabul August 3 TASS -- A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) has fully rejected Pakistani official circles' accusations that the Armed Forces of the DRA allegedly violated Pakistan's air and land borders. In a statement circulated by the BAKHTAR news agency today, he emphasized that the Armed Forces of the DRA have never violated the air space or intruded into the territory of Pakistan. Such kind of accusations by Pakistani circles are absolutely mendacious and are totally unfounded.

By means of such methods the government of Pakistan seeks to conceal its aggressive actions and armed interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Afghan Foreign Ministry's spokesman stated. It is known to everyone, he went on to say, that the military Government of Pakistan arms and trains Afghan counterrevolutionaries and unlawfully infiltrates bandits into the territory of Afghanistan for the purpose of carrying out subversive and other criminal activities against the peace-loving working people of Afghanistan, and thereby shamelessly interfere in the internal affairs of the DRA. The Government of Pakistan, by resorting to an obvious lie and political falsifications, cannot relieve itself of responsibility for repeated acts of aggression and of armed interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Afghan Foreign Ministry's spokesman stated in conclusion.

INDIA PROTESTS U.S. ARMS SALES TO PAKISTAN

LD311101 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] New Delhi August 3 TASS -- India has stated a sharp protest against the U.S. decision to supply Pakistan with "harpoon" "ship-to-ship" cruise missiles. Speaking to journalists, an official spokesman of the Ministry for External Affairs expressed the Indian Government's indignation at Washington's decision. "Deliveries of new types of offensive weapons to Islamabad", he said, "will lead to escalation of the arms race in the subcontinent of South Asia and destabilisation of the situation in the region." The decision of the United States, he stressed, assumes a particularly ominous character since it was taken at a time when India, the head of the Nonalignment Movement, works jointly with other countries of the region, for expansion of economic cooperaion, establishment in South Asia of an atmosphere of good will, confidence and stability.

The Indian Government demands that teh United States should refrain from that dangerous step. India also hopes tnat Pakistan would give up escalation of the arms race in the region.

PRC'S WU XUEQIAN IN PAKISTAN FOR TALKS ON DRA

PM271506 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Jul 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Minister's Visit"]

[Text] Islamabad, 26 Jul -- PRC foreign minister Wu Xueqian has arrived on a visit here. He told journalists at the airport that the forthcoming talks will "concentrate mainly on the Afghan problem." China and Pakistan, he said, hold similar views on this question.

LAO PRESIDENT'S MOSCOW STOPOVERS REPORTED

PM021539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 83 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] Souphanouvong, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, chairman of the Lao Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Lao Front for National Reconstruction Central Committee, stopped over in Moscow on his way to and from Havana. He was greeted and seen off at the airport by B.Y. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

VIETNAMESE DELEGATION RECEIVED BY KAPITONOV

LD040215 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1904 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] A delegation from the governmental control commission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by Bui Quang Tao, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the governmental control commission, has been visiting the Soviet Union. The delegation acquainted itself with the experience of work by the organs of people's control in our country, held conversations in the USSR Committee of People's Control and in the Committee of People's Control of Moldavia, Turkmenistan, Moscow City, and Moscow Oblast, and met with people's control officers from a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises. Meetings were held with the delegation in the Central Committees of the Communist Party of Moldavia and the Communist Party of Turkmenistan. The delegation was received by Comrade Kapitonov, secretary CPSU Central Committee.

LE DUAN ENDS VACATION, RETURNS TO VIETNAM

LD031349 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 3 TASS -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, left for home today. He vacationed in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA REFLECTS ON KADAR VISIT

PM271110 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Jul 83 First Edition p 1

["International Review" by Leonard Kraynov: "Unity in the Service of Peace"]

[Text] This happened in the year of the Great October's 60th anniversary: All newspapers carried a report from Hungary. The Csepel Metallurgical and Machine Building Combine had launched an initiative. Its essence was to fulfill all Soviet orders to the highest quality standard and in the shortest possible time. The flagship of Hungarian industry launched widespread socialist competition in honor of the great revolutionary jubilee. I remember how the Hungarians' initiative was ardently supported in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and other socialist countries. Having been given an urgent assignment by the editorial board, I traveled to visit the Varna shipbuilders. Soviet banners and the flags of fraternal socialist countries were fluttering over the shipyard's building slips. The conversation in the shipbuilding plant's shops, just like at "Red Csepel," was specific and businesslike, in the proper workers' fashion: Precise time limits had been set and consideration had been given to all possibilities to fulfill Soviet orders better, more efficiently, and to high quality standards. Lyuben Naydenov, an old worker, communist, and arc welder, spoke vividly at that time.

"I can well understand the feelings of the Hungarian friends," the Bulgarian communist said. "All of us friends of the Soviet Union are carrying on the cause of Great October. Under the law of workers' honor, under the law of international friendship, we are joining in the competition in honor of our common holiday."

The emotional events of those days are etched in the memory. They, just like the many subsequent manifestations of fraternal friendship and solidarity, provide a living illustration of the text of the Soviet-Hungarian joint communique issued in connection with the results of the visit to the Soviet Union by the party and government delegation headed by Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The communique contains these words: "The mutual desire to further strengthen the friendship between the two countries' peoples and comprehensively consolidate their fraternal alliance based upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism was confirmed." These words express the unswerving will of our parties and our peoples.

The forms of friendly contacts between socialist countries are wide and varied. They are all inevitably characterized by profound mutual understanding, sincerity, and trust. It has become traditional to hold bilateral summit meetings at which specific questions of businesslike cooperation and the main problems of international policy are discussed in a comradely atmosphere. The successfully concluded visit has confirmed the fraternal parties' consistent implementation of the principles of internationalism, comradely mutual assistance, and all-round cooperation. it can be said that contemporary party and state relations between socialist community countries are generally characterized by a vividly expressed desire to intensify the most varied links between party and state organs, public organizations, and labor collectives; to increase the efficiency of scientific and cultural exchanges; to deepen the coordination of national economic plans; and to expand trade turnover on the basis of reciprocity.

The exceptionally rich and constantly growing contacts with fraternal socialist countries have firmly acquired a most important position in the international ties of our party and our state. As for the experience of our friends and allies, it is always of great mutual interest. "Life requires not only an expansion of cooperation but also the improvement of its quality and efficiency," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum.

Today it is impossible to imagine the life of socialist community countries without socialist integration. The widespread development of specialization and production sharing is a trend which offers the best prospects for the further deepening of socialist economic integration. Over 120 multilateral and more than 600 bilateral agreements on specialization and production sharing are already in effect within the CEMA framework today. Hungarian enterprises, for example, have established good business contacts with Avtozil. The high-quality trucks manufactured by the Likhachev plant are often to be seen on Hungary's roads. They help the republic's national economy. The Moscow Automobile Plant and Hungarian enterprises produce items for reciprocal delivery within the framework of production sharing.

The development of economic relations between the USSR and Hungary was highly assessed during the visit. "For hungary," J. Kadar said in his speech at the Likhachev Automobile Plant, "this reliable, long-term and broad cooperation is of determinative significance."

The formation of the working people's international awareness in the process of multifaceted friendly business contacts is a most important political trend in the fraternal parties' activity. Our countries' peoples view each other's successes and problems as their own. The socialist world is confidently marching along the road of construction. Over the decades of socialist building each fraternal country has accumulated its own valuable experience. Practice has shown that this experience contains quite a few interesting, useful, and instructive elements in all spheres of political, economic, and cultural life. A skilled and keen study of this experience always produces a good effect. The greater the successes achieved by socialist countries in the development of their productive forces and scientific and technical progress, that much stronger becomes the persistent need to cooperate and work out joint long-term elaborations. "The Soviet Union and Hungary," the joint communique says, "intends to continue to make efforts in the interests of deepening the process of socialist economic integration and are convinced that this will be helped by the forthcoming summit conference of CEMA member-states."

In our dynamic age joint actions by the fraternal countries inevitably have an effect on various spheres in the contemporary world's life. The fact that the socialist states' political calendar is fully booked with joint meetings -- both multilateral and bilateral -- exerts a most favorable influence on the development of events in the world. It cannot be otherwise. The socialist countries today are the mainstay of peace. "They," as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov said in his speech at the Great Kremlin Palace dinner in honor of the Hungarian party and government delegation headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, "are the bearers of Lenin's ideas of peaceful coexistence and equitable cooperation between all states and of consolidating the people's security; They are the champions of safeguarding the earth's civilization itself from the growing threat of nuclear destruction."

Civilization itself .... Yes, that is exactly how matters stand today. This is why people in the West listen so attentively to the socialist countries' voice. This is why, breaking for their recess from Vienna's Hofburg Palace, the Western participants in the talks will take back to their capitals the text of the draft comprehensive "Agreement on the Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments and Related Measures in Central Europe" submitted 23 June by the socialist countries. This is why, during the sharp and prolonged political struggle at the Madrid conference, the overwhelming majority of states opted for mutually acceptable solutions. The international public and the mass news media in various countries abroad, commenting extensively on the Soviet-Hungarian talks, emphasize that the socialist countries are demonstrating their consistent and principled line in the struggle to safeguard and strengthen peace. This is how, for example, the British news agency REUTERS responded to this event: The Soviet leader noted the important significance of the latest proposals and inititatives by the socialist community countries aimed at preserving peace.

Peace is mankind's greatest treasure. The meeting between the Soviet leaders and the Hungarian party and government delegation confirmed again the evaluations and conclusions contained in the Political Declaration adopted by the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee and in the June 1983 Moscow joint statement by leading figures from the socialist countries.

The Soviet Union and Hungary expressed their most profound conviction that, in the present complex international situation, at this moment which is exceptionally crucial for mankind's fate the most immediate task is to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and regain the path of political and military detente.

It is up to the NATO countries. The constructive Soviet proposals open up the way for solutions ensuring lasting peace for the peoples. And if (and this was declared again with all determination in the joint Soviet-Hungarian communique) the United States begins to implement its bellicose plans which threaten the security of Warsaw Pact member-states, effective measures will be taken in response.

The socialist countries are convinced champions of easing international tension. They are indefatigable builders of lasting and reliable peace. They are opposed to any acts of aggression and to any attempts to stifle the peoples' liberation struggle. No matter what streams of lies the West's bellicose circles may unleash against the socialist countries' policy, the facts are there. It is facts, specific actions, and specific initiatives which provide the most convincing evidence of the humanism and nobility of the socialist states' foreign policy.

Unity of views, unity of goals, and complete mutual understanding are typical of relations within the entire family of socialist peoples. Their course is the course of peace, progress, and construction.

MSZMP REPORT APPROVES KADAR USSR VISIT

PM031942 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Unity of Views"]

[Text] Budapest, 29 Jul -- The official friendly visit to the Soviet Union of the Hungarian party and government delegation headed by J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, promoted the further strengthening of friendship between the peoples of Hungary and the USSR, the development of fruitful Hungarian-Soviet relations, and the cause of socialism and peace, an MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and Hungarian Council of Ministers report published here stresses. Relations between the two countries are developing successfully in all spheres on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, on the basis of common socialist aims and interests, and under the sign of friendship between the peoples.

The MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and Hungarian Council of Ministers approved the activity of the Hungarian delegation and noted with satisfaction the talks with Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, and which were characterized by unity of views and complete mutual understanding.

The visit by the Hungarian party and government delegation promoted the further development of comprehensive mutually advantageous economic cooperation between the two countries and the uncovering of new possibilities in this sphere.

Economic ties between the Soviet Union and Hungary were further developed during the talks and a number of important new agreements were signed.

The talks which were held, the report notes, confirmed thatthe MSZMP and the CPSU, and Hungary and the USSR, are united in their appraisal of the world political situation. Hungary supports the consistent Leninist peace policy being pursued by the Soviet Union and the important initiatives of the CPSU and Soviet Government aimed at strengthening peace and international security and halting the arms race.

The MSZMP and the CPSU, and Hungary and the USSR, the document stresses, attach great significance to further strengthening unity and fraternal cooperation among the socialist states in the interests of defending the gains achieved and peace throughout the world.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK ANALYZES BLOC POLICY IN PRAVDA

PM031138 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[Article by CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek: "Peace Offensive"]

[Text] Prague, August -- The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government, having examined the course and results of the recent meeting of leading party and state figures from seven fraternal states in Moscow, have approved the Czechoslovak delegation's activity and at the same time stressed that "the CSSR, together with the other socialist community countries, will make the greatest possible efforts to avert the threat of war, preserve the strategic equilibrium in Europe, and defend the socialist community's security."

That is the main purpose of our country's tirelessly increasing activity in the multifaceted process of developing international relations, the main purpose of its day to day foreign policy course. Herein lies the essence of the policy which, as Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, stressed from the lofty platform of the World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War," serves the solemn duty of living in peace and friendship with all the planet's peoples irrespective of their political system.

Our efforts are embodied above all in joint actions in the cause of implementing the peace initiatives and ideas of the political declaration adopted in Prague in January at the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. This fraternal cooperation was manifested particularly vividly in drawing up and putting forward the draft treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO states. Czechoslovakia was instructed to convey this document to 134 countries and international organizations, and also to circulate it as an official UN document. In the course of circulating it, we met with a really broad response. All the experience we have acquired during our work with this outstanding document indicates that the proposal to conclude a treaty has penetrated the awareness of political circles and the broad world public. Through its constructive, realistic approach this initiative has accelerated the formulation and development of viewpoints and positions. Many nonaligned and neutral states both in Europe and elsewhere in the world have adopted a positive attitude toward the idea of concluding such a treaty. Nor could the governments of Western states reject it -- on this occasion they took into account their own domestic political considerations. A number of them even displayed readiness for dialogue on questions connected with concluding the treaty.

However, it is characteristics that the developed capitalist states in general have not yet managed to give a joint and -- most important -- official, principled answer to the Warsaw Pact states' proposal.

So the top party and state leaders of seven socialist countries, in the course of the recent Moscow meeting, called on the NATO countries to embark on the practical discussion of the proposal to conclude the above-mentioned treaty, which would be open to all states of the world.

With their appeal, the participants in the Moscow meeting unanimously reaffirmed the fact that socialism's peace offensive continues and is being stepped up. The leaders of the fraternal socialist countries spoke out once again, on a collective platform in Moscow, on the most urgent problems of the present-day international political situation. In their joint statement they reaffirmed the assessments and conclusions contained in the Prague declaration. At the Moscow meeting concern was expressed unambiguously over the fact that the exacerbation of international tension, the further destabilization of relations are continuing, and the danger of nuclear war, with its catastrophic consequences for all mankind, is growing.

As the Moscow joint statement notes, these factors are still further exacerbating the situation. The United States and some of its North Atlantic bloc allies have embarked on concrete steps aimed at achieving military superiority. This is indicated with the utmost clarity by the facts. In the military sphere this trend is revealed in a whole series of measures -- from the commencement of the building of bases for the deployment of new American medium-rarge nuclear missiles in certain West European countries and the development of space weapons, to the creation of totally new conventional arms systems whose effects approach those of mass destruction weapons. In the political sphere this course is expressed in the fact that the United States and the North Atlantic bloc are still more stubbornly seeking a radical change in the correlation of forces and the entire international situation in their own favor so as to subsequently be able to dictate their will to the socialist countries from a position of strength. These are also the aims of certain steps in the economic sphere -- from administrative discriminatory sanctions to attempts to wage open economic warfare in order to damage the socialist countries' economies.

The West's extremely dangerous adventurist course is also manifested in the course of talks on nuclear armaments. The NATO bloc -- as is obvious -- is conducting talks not in order to achieve the necessary agreement, but only in order to gain time for a further escalation of the arms race by pretending to seek agreement.

As has happened repeatedly in the past, in an international situation which has worsened substantially, the Warsaw Pact states set the example. They see the key to the resolution of existing problems above all in averting the threat of nuclear confrontation in Europe. They fully support the Soviet Union's correspondening concrete proposals. The Warsaw Pact states call on the West to contribute -- this year -- to the attainment of agreement on not deploying new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Thus it is a question of an agreement which would not only preclude the appearance of new types of American nuclear missile weapons in West European countries, but would at the same time give substantial impetus to a corresponding reduction in the medium-range systems which now exist on our continent. We fully share the stance of the USSR, which resolutely upholds the principle of equality and identical security of the sides at the lowest possible level. Czechoslovakia, like the other fraternal socialist countries, believes that the Geneva talks still leave open the opportunity for agreement on lowering the level of the two sides' nuclear arsenals rather than building them up. This opportunity must be taken before it is too late.

In the joint statement adopted in Moscow the socialist states advocate a ban on the deployment of weapons of any type in outer space, an immediate freeze on nuclear arms by all the nuclear powers, and the adoption by those powers of a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The fraternal countries advocate the creation of nuclear-free zones in Northern Europe, the Balkans, and other parts of the European Continent. They also propose that an agreement be reached not to increase military spending in the subsequent period.

Of exceptional importance for Czechoslovakia -- a country which lies at the place where the two military-political alliances meet -- is the fact that the participants in the Moscow meeting particularly stressed the need to ensure the joint security of the Warsaw Pact states. They threatened nobody and intimidated nobody, they merely made it clear that in no way will they allow anyone to achieve military superiority over them. In this connection the West's desire to obtain such superiority by implementing plans to deploy in Europe new American missiles capable of hitting targets in the countries allied with us in a few minutes, and Czechoslovakia even more quickly, will naturally meet with appropriate retaliatory measures. In view of the danger inherent in the deployment of these weapons the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government fully supported the Soviet Government's stance and measures to ensure the security of the USSR and its allies.

We also see the great significance of the Moscow statement in the fact that alongside the resolute stance on the U.S. and North Atlantic bloc militarist plans, the joint document expresses the political will of the community countries to continue to pursue a principled course aimed at limiting and stopping the arms race, eliminating the danger of war, and preserving and stepping up the policy of relaxation of tension. This course accords with the Czechoslovak people's aspirations and expresses the unswerving line of our foreign policy.

Socialism is not alone in the struggle for peace. Contradictions can be seen increasingly frequently in the unity which the West keeps proclaiming. Protests by the public and realistically-minded political circles in West European countries against Washington's hegemonist policy are growing. One proof of this was the World Assembly "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War" held in Prague in June, which was the biggest meeting in recent times of peace-loving forces representing the broadest democratic movements of today.

After objectively assessing the potentials of the opposing sides in the international arena, it is possible to draw the conclusion that a real possibility of preventing the unleashing of nuclear war exists. It is the peoples' direct duty to avert that threat. Czechsolovak foreign policy is wholly oriented toward this goal. In accordance with the line of the 16th CPCZ Congress and coordinating its actions with the Soviet Union and all the fraternal socialist countries, Czechoslovakia always, everywhere advocates the relaxation of tension, the ending of the arms race, universal disarmament and the development of international cooperation. The CSSR's foreign policy makes an important contribution to the struggle for the whole world -- and our continent first and foremost -- to become more secure and open for cooperation.

It is quite obvious that there is no reasonable line other than that put forward jointly by the top party and state leaders of the seven European socialist states. Confrontation which could turn into thermonuclear war, is not and cannot be an alternative. The future of Europe -- and with it the future of the whole world -- lies in peaceful cooperation. The resolution of the main question of today -- how to avert the threat of war -- now depends on the unity and cohesion of all progressive and peace-loving forces. Czhechoslovakia will do everything possible to promote the attainment of this noble goal.

REAGAN REMARKS ON POLAND SITUATION ASSAILED

PM031328 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "PAP Statement"]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Aug -- President R. Reagan has made more attacks on Poland, which can only be regarded as flagrant interference in Poland's internal affairs, a statement issued here by the PAP agency stresses. The pretext was the eighth anniversary of the signing of the CSCE Final Act in Helsinki. But Reagan's concern is not to preserve and strengthen the positive results of the historic conference.

In his statement the U.S. President entirely distorts the present situation in Poland. The purpose of the statement by the head of the American Administration is clear: His proclamation on the anniversary of the Helsinki conference was thought up in Washington with the provocative aim of whipping up social and political tension in Poland. In essence this is a new step toward implementing the U.S. global policy aimed at confrontation with the USSR and the other socialist countries, the PAP statement stressed.

PZPR POLITBURO MEETING EXAMINES WORK PLANS

LD031831 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] The PAP agency reports that a PZPR Central Committee Politburo session has been held in Warsaw. It examined the party's work plans for the coming period. It was stressed that the party's prime task remains the strengthening of ties with the working class. The Politburo made it incumbent on party organizations to increase their efforts to carry out economic assignments, including those concerning the economic program, the expansion of production and improvement of the quality of goods, and the struggle against inflation.

SFRY'S PLANINC STRESSES ECONOMIC PROGRAM

PM031912 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Long-Term Program Approved"]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jul -- The SFRY Federal Assembly has approved a "Long-term Economic Stabilization Program" and a government package of measures for its practical implementation.

Addressing a Federal Assembly session, M. Planinc, chairman of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, stressed that the program, formulated in accordance with the 12th LCY Congress decisions, envisages "profound changes in all spheres of society's life with the aim of overcoming the economic difficulties and the standstill in the development of self-management." The program, M. Planinc noted, contains measures to increase the rate of production; develop the power industry, agriculture, and transport; increase exports; regulate capital construction; increase financial discipline; and resolve a number of social problems, including problems of finding jobs for the population.

The "Long-Term Program" can only be implemented given high activeness on the part of all working people and of all sociopolitical organizations headed by the LCY, M. Planinc stressed.

NURIYEV, SFRY OFFICIAL HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS

LD300015 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian To Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Ziya Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, today received Bozin Jovanovic, president of the Presidium of the Federal Economic Chamber of the SFRY. During the talks issues of cooperation in the sphere of the agro-industrial complex were discussed. Yevgeniy Pitovranov, president of the Presidium of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Soviet Union, and (Halid Pasanovic), SFRY charge d'affaires ad interim in the Soviet Union, took part in the talks.

CPCZ'S HUSAK DEPARTS MOSCOW AFTER REST

LD311333 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak left for home today. He stayed in the Soviet Union on rest at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

BULGARIAN NAVAL SQUADRON VISITS SEVASTOPOL

LD291036 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Sevastopol July 29 TASS -- A naval squadron of the People's Republic of Bulgaria arrived here today. It was greeted with the traditional salute of nations.

The squadron's commander, Admiral Vasil Yankiev, commander of the Bulgarian Naval Fleet, called on E. Generalov, chairman of the City Executive Committee, and Rear Admiral A. Kalinin, Commander of the Black Sea Fleet.

The guests will attend celebrations marking Soviet Navy Day, the bicentenary of the Black Sea fleet and of the Hero City. They will acquaint themselves with the organization of training at the Nakhimov Higher Naval School, meet Soviet sailors, and see the sights of Sevastopol and its environs.

Squadron Departs

LD030035 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0004 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Summary] Black Sea seamen and inhabitants of Sevastopol saw off a group of Bulgarian naval vessels under the leadership of Admiral Yanakiyev, commander of the Navy of the fraternal country, which were here on an official friendly visit. The Bulgarian seamen took part in the celebrations of the USSR Navy Day.

BURT TO 'FOIST' MISSILES ON WEST EUROPE

LD031624 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 3 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Richard Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, has developed an uncommon passion for traveling. The West German DER SPIEGEL magazine reports that this passion is so great that Mr Burt has made reservations for air tickets on the Washington-Brussels line for several months ahead. In the course of all that time he intends to visit West European countries every two weeks.

What attracts the U.S. assistant secretary of state to the European Continent so greatly? Maybe the gentleman has conceived an intention to study thoroughly the achievements of the European thought in the field of culture and science? No, he has not. As is clear from the article in DER SPIEGEL, Mr Burt's shuttle tours pursue only one aim -- to keep the West Europeans in subordination and to prevent that part of the continent from becoming an arena of another wave of anti-war, anti-missile demonstrations on the threshold of the planned deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

The tasks are no easy ones, frankly speaking: the more active Washington's attempts are at breaking the military balance existing in the world and at surging ahead in the military field to ensure a dominant position for itself, the more obvious it is what tremendous dangers are connected with this militarist course. Deployment of almost 600 U.S. "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in Western Europe would mean the conversion of that part of the continent into a nuclear hostage of the Pentagon and into a staging area for testing in practice those monstrous concepts of a "warning shot", of "limited" and other nuclear wars, which the Washington strategists work out so zealously.

In an attempt to camoflage the aggressive character of its policy, Washington again and again resorts to a version which it itself has invented as to the USSR's being "superarmed", which should ostensibly be countered by the West's deploying the missiles. It is also asserted that plans for such deployment should not cause anxiety because they will sooner or later lead to headway at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. It is precisely these postulates that Mr Burt, judging by everything, intends to use in Western Europe -- but whom are they intended for? The false thesis about the USSR's being "superarmed" has been repeatedly disproved in the United States itself, including U.S. presidents Nixon, Ford, and Carter who publicly admitted that there is an approximate balance of forces between East and West. As for the "headway" which can allegedly be made in Geneva as a result of deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, these assertions have nothing in common with the truth. Such an action can signify only a new, ruinous and dangerous round of the arms race. Conducive to headway at the talks is not an increase in the number of missiles but the striving to find mutually acceptable solutions to substantially lower nuclear confrontation on the basis of taking into account the realities, on the basis of parity and equal security which the Soviet Union calls for.

Not so long ago, in February, U.S. Vice President George Bush visited Western Europe on a personal instruction of Ronald Reagan in order to try to convince the public of the continent of Washington's "peaceableness" and to create an appropriate "psychological background" for the implementation of the militarist nuclear-missile plans of the USA. The British GUARDIAN commented on the visit of Bush by saying that he tried to sell what has long ceased to be in demand. This time it is Mr Burt that intends to foist the same rotten commodity upon the West Europeans.

SOVIET OFFICIAL ON PLO FRICTION, LEBANON

LD040930 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0827 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Aug (KUNA) -- The deputy chairman of the board of directors of NOVOSTI (APN) and professor at the diplomatic academy of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, a leading official spokesman of the Soviet Government, Karen Khachaturov, has stressed "that the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Kuwait which are based on the principles of equality, respect of sovereignty, and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other are developing for the good of the two countries and categorically show the importance and the advantage of cooperation between states having different social systems."

Karen Khachaturov said Moscow firmly and decisively considers that "the differences within the PLO must be tackled through dialogue and peaceful means, for the quarrels must not become actual fighting among the Palestinians. Moreover it also believes there is a need to consolidate cooperation between the PLO and the progressive Arab countries." He said that "the PLO is the fighting vanguard and sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and Yasir 'Arafat is its legitimate leader, under whose leadership the Palestinian people are waging a valiant struggle which is enjoying the widest international support."

The Soviet official described the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, saying that "it lacks viability and has no future." He said that it is imposed on and chiefly directed at Syria, which is being subjected to threats and direct pressures from Israel and America.

Khachaturov said, "The continuation of the Gulf war means grave consequences for the region." He added that the Soviet Union has no interest in the continuation of the war, particularly since it opposes continuation of the military confrontation in the Middle East region.

Khachaturov stressed that "Moscow still adheres to the Brezhnev proposal with its six principles for solving of the Middle East question and it sees no contradictions between this proposal and the Fez resolutions."

He described the authority in Iran as "being in the hands of dictatorship" represented by the conservative right wing of the clergy.

KUWAITI DELEGATION'S USSR VISIT UNDERWAY

Supreme Soviet Meeting

LD300321 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Jul 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A delegation of the Kuwaiti National Assembly led by its speaker, Muhamed Yusuf al-'Adasani, today met with the chairmen of the chambers and the chairmen and members of the standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. They exchanged information on the structure of the parliaments of the two countries and the principal areas of their activity. Certain topical international problems were also broached.

Kuwait Official Interviewed

LD011822 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 1 Aug 83

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] A Kuwait National Assembly delegation which visited the USSR at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet has left Moscow. Prior to the delegation's departure, its leader, and speaker of the Kuwait National Assembly, Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani, made the following statement for Moscow Television:

[Begin recording] As our visit to this hospitable country and these great people draws to its end, I have pleasure to record in my name, and the name of the Kuwaiti parliaemntary delegation, our gratitude and sincerest appreciation of the kind invitation addressed to us which gave us the opportunity to visit this great country and to closely acquaint ourselves with the progress it has made in all fields.

The visit has enabled us to hold useful talks during which we reviewed all conditions concerning industrial relations as well as of the region in general.

The huge efforts the USSR exerts to bolster the march of peace and realize stability prompts us always to bolster these efforts with our full force. I cannot but praise the spirit of cooperation that exists between our two countries. Long live Kuwaiti-Soviet friendship. Thank you. [end recording]

Departs Moscow

LD301414 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, July 30 TASS -- The delegation of the National Assembly of Kuwait, led by Muhammad Yusef al-'Adasani, president of the assembly, left Moscow today. The delegation has stayed in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and by other officials.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON CHADIAN SITUATION

Background Notes

PM040751 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Jul 83 p 3

[V. Kirsanov article: "What Is Happening in Chad?"]

[Text] Alarming reports are coming from the Republic of Chad, where a full-scale war with artillery, tanks, and planes supplied by France and the United States is under way. Chadians are killing each other. There are casualties among the peaceful population. The internal conflict in the country could through the fault of the imperialist powers escalate into a serious hotbed of international tension.

The present events in Chad are nothing other than the result of the "divide and rule" policy of the former colonialists. Since Chad became independent in 1960 the development of the republic has proceeded under complex conditions. The people of the country were thus unable to begin building a new life. Artificially inflamed tribal, religious, and social contradictions -- the legacy of Chad's colonial past -- so aggravated the internal political situation in the country that they led to the ourbreak of civil war.

This war has alternately been flaring up and dying down in Chad for more than 15 years now. Huge scorced tracts of this poor stockraising country situated in the center of the African Continent (a territory twice the size of France with a population of 4 million) have become the arena for a power struggle between military-political groupings organized mainly along tribal lines. On more than one occasion France has brought its weight to bear on events in Chad by sending in its troops a number of times to protect this or that group. The former metropolitan country has clearly been pursuing its aim of substituting rivalry for power among tribal chiefs, religious disputes, and inter-tribal strife for the national liberation character of the movement.

In 1979 a conference held in Lagos under the aegis of the OAU noted that the normalization of the situation in Chad depends on its independence and territorial integrity being respected, and on non-interference in its affairs from outside. In Lagos the decision was taken to set up inter-African peacekeeping forces in Chad. The Lagos conference laid down the conditions on which the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) was created with the leader of the Chadian National Liberation Front (Frolinat), Goukouni Oueddei, at its head. The new government comprised representatives of all military-political groupings, including Hissein Habre, who occupied the post of national defense minister. In 1980 Hissein Habre came out against the GUNT, was defeated, and sought refuge in Sudan.

In the same year a treaty on aid and cooperation was concluded between Chad and Libya on the basis of which Libyan advisers and a certain number of Libyan military personnel were sent to Chad at the request of the Chadian Government. With the unstable situation in Chad, and in the absence at that time of the inter-African forces, whose formation had been delayed, the deployment of the Libyans in Chad safeguarded order in the country and gave essential support to the government in reestablishing national unity. Soon after, in accordance with the OAU decisions and at the request of the transitional government of G. Oueddei, the Libyans left Chad. They were replaced by the African "Blue Helmets" [peacekeeping force] which did not, however, support the GUNT during an offensive by Habre's forces which resulted in his seizure of the Chadian capital, Ndjamena, and the establishment of his control over the country's southern provinces.

In its own way the United States also exploited the events in Chad. The latter occupies an important strategic position, having common borders with six African states, including Libya.

The military and material aid given to Habre in his fight against the GUNT is aimed not only at intensifying pressure on Libya but also at expanding and strengthening Washington's military presence in central and northern Africa.

The foreign press reports that the Reagan administration has sanctioned the urgent airlift into Chad of $10 million worth of American military equipment. Washington's decision is based on the idea that the Libyan-backed Oueddei forces are allegedly a threat not only to the Habre grouping but also to neighboring states, even though this has been refuted by Western correspondents visiting towns controlled by GUNT troops. Substantial consignments of military hardware and military advisers have been sent by France, which, as THE TIMES has pointed out, is ready to give Habre "unlimited aid." Military aid is being given to the regime by Sudan, Egypt, and Israel. American and French money has paid for the transfer of hundred of Zairian commandos to Chad.

There is evidence of close cooperation between the United States, France, and several African countries which have been drawn into the conflict by these powers to safeguard Western monopoly interests, to gain bases and bridgeheads, and to create their own neocolonialist sphere of influence in Africa.

The crisis in Chad has been repeatedly discussed within the OAU. A recent meeting of the bureau of the 19th session of the assembly of heads of state and government of this organization's member-countries specifically adopted an appeal to aid countries which proposed restraint from any intervention in Chadian affairs and underlined the necessity of finding an "African solution" to the Chadian problem, that is, within the OAU framework. The participants called on the various political groupings inside the country to act in a spirit of national reconciliation, which is the only basis for arriving at a just and lasting peace in Chad.

"The Soviet Union," a 13 July TASS statement said, "resolutely condemns the escalation of imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Chad and wholly supports the efforts of the OAU to reach a peaceful settlement of the situation in the country."

TASS Roundup

LD031426 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Paris August 3 TASS -- Bitter fighting for the city of Faya-Largeau is going on in the north of the country, it is reported from Chad. The President Ndjamena regime and the command of the troops of the Ransitional National Unity Government give conflicting information on the combat situation. According to a France Presse report the radio of the Transitional National Unity Government has announced that units of Roukouni Oueddei, chairman of the Transitional Government and the leader of the National Front for the Liberation of Chad (Fronlinat) have captured Faya-Largeau.

In its broadcast the radio station denies the inventions of Western propaganda about an alleged "involvement" in Libya in fighting on the side of the Transitional National Unity Government. The transitional government, the radio says, has not asked so far any friendly state for help. But in view of the increased machinations of imperialism against Chad it does not rule out such a possibility in the future since the forces of the Hissein Habre regime include Zairean troops as well as servicemen from France, Sudan, Egypt and other countries.

The French television reported that the first batch of French-supplied antiaircraft guns have arrived in Ndjamena. American "Red Eye" missiles are to be delivered there shortly.

Washington August 3 TASS -- The BBC reports that American "military advisers" have arrived in Chad.

They are to join their colleagues from France and Britain serving on the side of Habre's troops. A State Department spokesman said here that the USA has already spent about ten million dollars on shipments of arms, ammunition, and military technique to the Ndjamena regime.

Tripoli August 3 TASS -- Libya has called on the Organization of African Unity to step up its efforts toward a peaceful settlement of the Chad problem and ending foreign interference and civil war there. Libya, 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Relations of Libya said here, is prepared to recieve OAU representatives so that they could check on the inventions on the American propaganda concerning Libya's "involvement" in the Chad conflict.

The aim behind this propaganda campaign, the People's Bureau said, is to distort the position of Libya which remains neutral with regard to the events in Chad, and to undermine the OAU efforts to bring the bloodshed to an end.

TASS Statement on Chad

LD031605 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1535 GMT 3 Aug 83

["TASS Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow 3 Aug TASS -- The interference of the imperialist forces in the events taking place in Chad is assuming an increasingly extensive and dangerous nature. It is now becoming quite obvious that they are trying to use the internal conflict in that African country to implement far-reaching political aims and plans aimed against the African people.

The United States, France, and some other Western and not only Western countries, acting both directly and through their accomplices and placemen, are trying to restore their domination over the African peoples, limit their sovereignty, and deprive them of the right to take independent decisions.

New detachments of mercenaries and regular troops of foreign interventionists have been arriving in Chad in the past few days on U.S. military aircraft. U.S. and French weapons, including missile weapons, are being sent there in an increasing stream accompanied by military advisors.

In order to justify their impertinent, unconcealed interference on the African Continent they invent far-fetched accusations, particulary against Libya, which has already long been the target of incessant imperialist attacks. Now direct military pressure is being exerted on Libya. The vessels of the U.S. Sixth Fleet have been put into combat readiness. A large naval grouping, including the nuclear aircraft carrier "Eisenhower" has been dispatched to the shores of Libya. U.S. combat aircraft daily carry out numerous provocative flights, trying in every way possible to find grounds for armed conflict.

Tension around Libya is being stepped up by all means. Washington almost considers it possible to give this sovereign state ultimatums. It is essentially being threatened with attack.

The question arises, who gave the United States and those acting with it the right to violate the sovereignty of independent countries, to interfere in internal events taking place thousands of kilometers from the United States, and to dictate to other states their neocolonialist "norms of conduct"?

Such actions and hegemonist claims by imperialist forces flagrantly contradict the basic principles of the UN Charter and other international documents and enactments signed by the United States and France.

The Soviet Union firmly condemns these illegal actions, which threaten peace and international security. They must be stopped. An end must be put to the tyranny of the imperialist states.

AIMS OF ZAIRE PRESIDENT'S U.S. VISIT EXAMINED

LD030731 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Washington August 3 TASS -- The aim of the official visit to the United States of Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko, who has come to Washington, is to agree upon joint actions in ensuring military-strategic interests of Western countries in Chad.

Zaire has already put at the disposal of the Ndjamena regime about 2,000 paratroopers and combat planes. The Reagan administration seeks an even more active involvement of Zaire in events in Chad. The United States obviously tries to lend to the events the character of a regional conflict which could be used as a pretext for Washington's interventionist actions against neighbouring Libya.

ETHIOPIAN COPWE DELEGATION VISITS USSR 13-21 JUL

PM031924 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Strengthening of Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE], a COPWE delegation headed by (Endale Tessema), member of the Central Committee and COPWE Chairman in Gamo-Gofa province, visited the Soviet Union from 13-21 July. The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department and acquainted itself with the ideological work of the Ukrainian republic and Moscow Oblast party organizations.

The Ethiopian comrades rated highly the Soviet people's achievements in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

CONGOLESE MINISTER ON TALKS WITH USSR'S BAYBAKOV

LD031830 Moscow in French to Africa 1930 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Excerpt] An economic delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo led by Congolese Planning Minister Pierre Moussa has ended a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the State Planning Committee. At the end of the visit Pierre Moussa answered questions by our correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Comrade Minister, what was the purpose of the visit by your delegation to the Soviet Union?

[Moussa] Our visit to the Soviet Union was aimed at reviewing cooperation between Gosplan and the Ministry of Planning of the People's Republic of the Congo, to review cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of the Congo, and to examine the Soviet planning system with a view to possibly finding inspiration in it within the specific framework of Congolese realities. I consider that the purpose of my visit to the Soviet Union has been amply achieved. We had contacts with very high-ranking Soviet authorities. I had very long talks with Gosplan Chairman Comrade Baybakov and with a number of Gosplan deputy chairmen. I had equally long talks with Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Comrade Khotsialov. I also had many talks at the State Committee on Prices at the Central Statistical Administration and at the Ministry of Agriculture. I paid a visit to Azerbaijan where I had a meeting with the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan Republic and I visited a number of economic projects in the Azerbaijan Republic, namely an oil refinery, offshore oil rigs and a sovkhoz. [end recording]

ZAMBIAN DELEGATION IN USSR ON WORKING VISIT

Itinerary Published

PM031422 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Assessment"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party relations between the CPSU and Zambia's United National Independence Party, a delegation from the United National Independence Party headed by O. Muskua, minister of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zambia, visited the Soviet Union 19-31 July.

The delegation was received in the CPSU Central Committee's Organizational and Party Work Department and the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, conducted talks at the Komsomol Central Committee, the AUCCTU, and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and familiarized itself with the experience in organizational and party work of the Ukrainian republican and Donetsk Oblast party organizations.

The Zambian guests assessed highly the Soviet people's achievements in building the society of developed socialism and noted the common tasks facing the United National Independence Party and the CPSU in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and prevention of nuclear war.

Visits Ukraine

AU030936 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 30 Jul 83 p 4

[RATAU report: "Guests from Zambia"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party contacts between the CPSU and the United National Independence Party (UNIP) of Zambia, a delegation of leading UNIP officials, headed by O. Muskua, minister of state for foreign affairs [title as published] of the Republic of Zambia, has arrived in the Soviet Union.

The delegation spent a few days in the Ukraine. In Kiev, the visitors held meetings in the Organizational Party Work Department of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee, the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

The delegation members visited the Pushcha Voditsa Sovkhoz and saw the exposition of the memorial complex "The Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War 1941-45" and the Ukrainian Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

The UNIP representatives made a trip to Donetsk Oblast. Conversations were held in the obkom, the oblast Trade Union Council, Krasnoarmeysk Gorkom, and Starobeshev Raykom. The guests visited the A.G. Stakhanov Mine, inspected the computing center of the Krasnoarmeysk Coal Mining Association, the 60th Great October Revolution Anniversary Kolkhoz in Starobeshevskiy Rayon, the P. Angelina Museum, and a number of socio-cultural facilities in Donetsk city and oblast.

ZIMBABWE TU DELEGATION VISITS USSR 27 JUL

PM040859 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Jul 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] On 27 July 2 delegation of the leadership of the Zimbabwean Trade Union Congress led by the General Secretary of the Trade Union Center A. (Kupfuma), which is in Moscow on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU, met and had talks in the Palace of Labor with a delegation of Soviet trade unions led by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev.

In the course of the meeting, which took place in a cordial and businesslike atmosphere, the participants informed each other of the basic trends and practical tasks facing trade unions in both countries, and discussed current problems of the day, the international trade union movement, and questions of further strengthening and developing Soviet-Zimbabwean trade union relations.

The leaders of the Soviet and Zimbabwe trade unions expressed serious concern for the growing exacerbation of the international situation and the growth of the danger of war in the world, reaffirming their commitment to the cause of peace, disarmament, and detente. The delegation from the Zimbabwean trade union center expressed its support for the important foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet state aimed at curbing the nuclear missile arms race and averting the threat of a global thermonuclear catastrophe.

The AUCCTU representatives expressed their solidarity with the efforts of the trade union organizations and working people of Zimbabwe in the name of the further progress of this newly independent African state, and roundly denounced the hostile attempts of the racist Pretoria regime to destabilize the situation in the country and prevent both the strengthening of its national sovereignty and its independent development along progressive lines.

Both delegations confirmed their solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab peoples against Zionist aggression, branded inhumane the system of apartheid and colonialist oppression in South Africa and Namibia, and declared their unfailing support for the courageous struggle of patriots and democrats in southern African against a racist regime that denies civil rights.

The leaders of the Zimbabwean Trade Union Congress invited a Soviet trade union delegation to make a return visit to Zimbabwe in 1984. This invitation was gratefully accepted.

As a result of the talks a joint statement and an agreement on the basic principles of the development of friendly links and cooperation between the AUCCTU and the Zimbabwean Trade Union Congress were signed.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS U.S. CENTRAL AMERICA COURSE

PM041001 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jul 83 First Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "At Danger Point"]

[Text] This is what an American newspaper wrote the other day: "The Reagan administration's response to any complex political or diplomatic problem in any part of the world is to escalate the arms race. What we need in Central America is not to escalate our military intervention but reduce it. Reagan's policy in that region is completely bankrupt and is approaching the danger point of no return. It is leading us to a political, moral, and possibly military catastrophe (of the Vietnam type) in Central America." It is expressed sharply and bluntly. It is difficult even to believe that these words were carried not on the pages of some progressive publication, but on those of the particularly bourgeois NEW YORK TIMES.

Yes, the White House's adventurist course aimed at open armed intervention in the internal affairs of Central American countries is causing alarm and concern even among some representatives of the U.S. ruling circles. While not objecting in essence to the policy of suppressing the national liberation struggle and anti-imperialist actions of the people of the region, they are increasingly voicing the fear that the Reagan administration's "strong-arm methods" will not only not yield the expected results but can also seriously harm the United States itself. As for the broad public, both within the country and, in particular, beyond its borders, its indignation, caused by Washington's attempts to overthrow the lawful Government of Nicaragua and implement even more far-reaching interventionist schemes in the Caribbean, is acquiring the character of a real political storm. "Fear of a new Vietnam is growing in the United States," the West German GENERAL-ANZEIGER writes. "Public opinion polls show that three out of four Americans think that their country is becoming increasingly deeply entangled in a mass of contradictions in Central America...Everything began in the same way in Vietnam... Not a single American wants a repetition of what happened with Vietnam."

In these circumstances the White House is resorting to its favorite methods of demogoguery, hypocrisy, and deceit. At a press conference held this week President Reagan maintained -- for the umpteenth time -- that the United States is acting in Central America "as it does everywhere else" in support of democracy, reforms, and human rights, and in support of economic development, dialogue, and talks. We have no plans for military intervention, the President assured his audience; we are not seeking a more extensive presence in the region, and the major military maneuvers that have been planned here will "further a relaxation of tension"...It is possible to quote any number of examples of similar linguistic exercises by the most highly placed representatives of the Washington Administration. But they are not worth a bent nickel. On confrontation with reality the glaring lack of correspondence between the White House's words and deeds becomes immediately obvious.

Indeed, how is it possible to speak publicly about devotion to the ideals of "democracy, reform, and human rights" and to support the most bloody and foul reactionary regimes of the type that rages in El Salvador, a regime which has more than 40,000 victims on its conscience in this little Central American country? How can the U.S. President officially disavow the existence of plans for military intervention two weeks after he, as evidenced by THE NEW YORK TIMES, personally approved a program for a considerable buildup of American military might in Central America and preparation for a military blockade of Nicaragua? How is it possible to refer to a "relaxation of tension" while simultaneously, under the guise of maneuvers, concentrating aircraft carrier formations consisting of dozens of ships off the shores of the Central American countries and dispatching to the region thousands of servicemen from combat units of the U.S. Armed Forces?

In reality, the American-Honduran "Big Pine-2" military maneuvers soon to begin are not ordinary troop exercises but an important component of a large-scale and long-term plan elaborated by the U.S. Chiefs of Staff for an American military presence in Central America with the aim of maintaining constant and growing pressure on the government of revolutionary Nicaragua in order ultimately to achieve its overthrow. Up to 5,000 servicemen form the U.S. ground forces and Air Force -- twice as many as took part in the "Big Pine-1" maneuvers in February -- will be taking part right at the initial stage of the maneuvers. And as the ground forces subunits and units will be replaced every two weeks, the total number of participants in the maneuvers will be even greater. They will have to master the tasks of transferring troops from U.S. territory and establishing "control of the situation" on the border with Nicaragua.

In connection with the forthcoming maneuvers and expansion of the American military presence in Honduras the rapid modernization of the landing strips at Comayagua and Potrerillos to receive C-5A heavy transport aircraft and fighter-bombers is being implemented, stockpiles of weapons and combat hardware are being created, construction of a major Air Force and naval base on the Caribbean coast is being carried out, and yet another powerful radar station is being equipped. But a special place in Washington's interventionist plans in Central America is being allocated to naval forces. A multipurpose carrier group consisting of the aircraft carrier "Ranger" and seven other ships has already begun patrolling off the Pacific coast. Another group led by the aircraft carrier "Coral Sea" is heading for the Caribbean. Nor is the participation of the group of ships led by the aircraft carrier "John F. Kennedy", which is at present at the base in Norfolk, being excluded.

The three Navy operational formations entrusted with the task of operating off both the Pacific and Caribbean coasts of Central America have a complement of 16,500 officers and men. The aircraft-carrying ships which form part of them have up to 200 aircraft and combat helicopters on them. In addition, the battleship "New Jersey" and its escort ships are being hurriedly transferred from the Far East to the Central American coast. The "New Jersey" is known to be equipped with 16-inch guns and Tomahawk cruise missiles. This whole armada is intended not only to show the American flag off foreign shores but to organize a naval blockade of Nicaragua while at the same time threatening Grenada, Suriname, and other states whose policy "does not suit" Washington.

It is true that American officials prefer to substitute the term "quarantine" for that of "blockade." And as the American press points out, military quarantine, as distinct from a military blockade, should not be regarded as an "act of war," as it does not envisage the complete halting of navigation but "only" selective stopping and checking of ships heading for Nicaragua. However, the question arises as to who gave the United States the right to take these measures, and on what grounds it is taking upon itself the functions of "stopping and checking."

Such actions by the United States cannot be regarded as anything other than piracy and robbery on the high seas. It is quite impossible to imagine that they can in any degree serve "to relax the tension" which the White House boss talked about in such dulcet tones at his recent press conference.

No, Washington is not concerned with relaxing tension. In hurling themselves into a new military adventure, this time in Central America, ultrareactionary imperialist circles in America are primarily concerned with a desire to reestablish their former complete domination in the region, to subordinate to themselves again the peoples of the Central American countries which have embarked on the parth of national independence of are selflessly waging a struggle for national and social liberation, and to make them, as in former times, the meek slaves of North American monopolies.

At the same time the people in the White House and the Pentagon are thinking about strengthening their military-strategic positions in the context of America's global hegemonist course.

In so doing the organizers of the new adventures are showing increasingly clearly a readiness not to balk at direct use of armed force. Nor even do they always feel ashamed to acknowledge this. Stone, special envoy of the President in Central America, for example, stated to a group of Salvadoran legislators the other day that the forthcoming American-Honduran maneuvers "may turn into something bigger." And then, explaining his thought, said bluntly that "they may turn into an offensive operation."

Preparation for open military intervention is being accompanied by the expansion of so-called "special actions." Citing highly placed officials, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes that "the Reagan administration is preparing to considerably expand secret intelligence operations in Central America."

Washington's large-scale adventurist actions in Central America are causing deep concern throughout the world, including the United States itself. It was precisely in this way that observers assessed the House of Representatives' decision to demand that the administration cease giving assistance to the gangs of Somozaist counterrevolutionaries who are being armed and directed by the American CIA.

It is obvious to all sensible people that peace in the region cannot be achieved if the United States resorts to the use of military force. It can be achieved only through talks. This is the way being pointed out by Nicaragua's revolutionary leadership. During the days of celebration for the fourth anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist revolution it put forward a series of important initiatives. It proposed putting an end to military confrontation in the region by concluding, in particular, a nonaggression treaty between Honduras and Nicaragua, ceasing supplies of arms to the belligerent parties in El Salvador, refusing support for any anti-government forces in the region, and so forth. At the same time the Nicaraguan leadership has given a positive assessment to the proposals of the so-called "Contadora Group," which includes Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico and Panama. At their recent meeting in Cuncun the presidents of these states adopted a declaration which strongly condemned the use of force in attempts to resolve the conflicts in Central America and set forth a series of measures for their political settlement. This declaration has been highly received by the Cuban leadership, as well as by the UN secretary general.

However, official Washington continues to have a different stance. Here they are stubbornly rejecting the line of political settlement of the conflicts and are accelerating the buildup of military preparations. The situation in Central America is thereby being brought to danger point, beyond which a military conflagration may break out at any moment. But those people who are striving to set it alight should think very seriously about the consequences. History teaches that one can hamper the movement of peoples toward genuine freedom, but it is impossible to stop it. The forces of progress carry the day in the end. And the forces of reaction suffer defeat.

PRAVDA'S KORIONOV COMMENTS ON CENTRAL AMERICA

PM031348 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 83 First Edition p 5

[Vitality Korionov "Commentator's Column": "Listen to the Voice of Reason"]

[Text] The international public, protesting against the American Administration's aggressive actions in Central America, demands the resolution of disputes in that region by peaceful means.

The Nicaraguan Government is persistently striving to eliminate the crisis by means of a political settlement. It has put forward an important foreign policy initiative providing for the immediate conclusion of a nonaggression treaty with Honduras, and an end to weapons deliveries to El Salvador, so that the people of that country are able to resolve their internal problems independently. The Nicaraguan leaders are opposed to the siting of foreign military bases in Central America and the holding of military exercises there with the participation of foreign armies.

These peace initiatives totally dismantle the White House's fabrications to the effect that Nicaragua is a source of "danger" in the Central American region and is even a "threat to U.S. security."

Nicaragua's efforts are resolutely supported by Cuba, whose government has declared its readiness to cooperate in order to achieve a political agreement. A just settlement of the conflict in the region is advocated by the "Contadora Group," which includes representatives of Mexico, Venezuela Colombia, and Panama.

How does Washington react to this sensible line? At first glance, "flexibly." Stone, the U.S. President's special envoy to Central America, has even visited Nicaragua. The White House assures us that it is "studying attentively" F. Castro's proposals too. However, unfortunately, as of yet it is only talk. They cannot distract the public's attention from the inescapable fact that the Pentagon has concentrated a large military strike force off the shores of countries in the region. The "gunboat diplomacy" is a long way from "readiness for talks," and if it is continued it threatens to condemn all attempts to achieve a political settlement to failure.

It is time the U.S. Administration listened to the peace initiatives. That is the view of all who have an interest in normalizing the situation in the region.

As long as Washington artificially creates a hotbed of tension in Central America, the voice of peace-loving forces will ring out: "Hands off Central America!"

U.S. SAID PLANNING NICARAGUAN OVERTHROW

LD031513 Moscow TASS in English 1433 3 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 3 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes: U.S. Special Services, on an instruction and under direct guidance of the Reagan administration, have worked out a plan to overthrow the Sandinista Government of Nicaragua and to restore ways which existed there under the sanguinary dictatorship of U.S. puppet Somoza. The plan envisages the use of all means from the arsenal of U.S. imperialism's interventionist policy -- from undercover operations to destabilize the situation in Nicaragua to a direct armed aggression. The plan also includes such piratic measure as the establishment of a sea blockade of Nicaragua. The U.S. Navy has virtually started accomplishing this task already by deploying on Reagan's personal instruction an armada of combatant ships near the shores of Nicaragua. The ships, according to the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency, should act so as to create a possibility of a sea blockage of Nicaragua.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL points out that during the planned manoeuvres U.S. naval forces are ordered to practice tactics and methods which can be used to intercept ships in the open sea. The U.S. press states that President Reagan can at any moment issue an order to establish a blockade of Nicaragua.

The Reagan administration intends to practice a veritable sea piracy, similar to that of the pirates and bucaneers of the past. No propagandist subterfugers which the U.S. President and his closest entourage resort to in an effort to justify their present course of action in Central America can conceal an obvious fact: Washington is embarking upon the path of the most flagrant violation of elementary norms of international law and of the basic principles of the UN Charter.

The establishment of a blockade of Nicaragua, as the U.S. press, including THE WALL STREET JOURNAL has to recognize, too could not be viewed otherwise than an act of war. It is a question of not only an extremely dangerous aggressive action against Nicaragua -- an independent country which the USA intends to isolate from the rest of the world in order to do away with it face to face, but also of a brazen challenge to the entire world community.

Because the USA contemplates establishing its military control over international sea lanes, ignoring the sovereign rights of other states the ships of which use the lanes. But no one has given or will give such a right to the USA. Counting on force in endeavors to assume such a right, to which Washington as is seen, is inclining, is unreasonable.

The Reagan administration is playing with fire -- this is a conclusion which sober-minded political circles both in the USA itself and in countries which are U.S. allies arrive at. THE NEW YORK TIMES warns that Reagan's attempt at securing a "right" for Washington to dominate other countries of the Western Hemisphere by means of force may lead to the most serious and dangerous consequences. One cannot but agree with that.

USSR GROUPS STATE SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUA

War Veterans' Support

LD031340 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 3 TASS -- On behalf of millions of former soldiers, partisans, and underground fighters, the Soviet War Veterans' Committee stated invariable solidarity with the courageous and just struggle of the Nicaraguan people upholding its country's sovereignty and independence.

Soviet veterans note with great alarm and anxiety the dangerous aggravation of the situation in Central America as a result of the intrigues by the American military against revolutionary Nicaragua, the committee's statement says.

The document expresses protest against Washington's adventuristic policy of interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states and of stepping up subversive activities against the lawful governments and national-liberation movements of that region.

The Reagan administration's decision to hold shortly huge naval exercises off the shores of Nicaragua is new evidence of military and political pressure put by the United States. Washington's action, directed at setting up a blockade of that country, at supporting the Somozist counterrevolutionaries and preparing large-scale actions against the Sandinist Government, are a flagrant violation of international law and pose a serious threat to peace not only in Central America but also in the whole world.

The statement condemns the escalation of military preparations by the American military. The Soviet war veterans demanded the immediate ending of provocations against Nicaragua and other Central American countries.

Trade Union Support

LD292256 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- Soviet trade unions have expressed heartfelt solidarity with the people of Nicaragua who are repulsing the aggression of the counterrevolutionary forces backed by the U.S.

A statement of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions points out that the adventuristic policy of the Reagan administration in Central America, aimed at expanding the U.S. military interference in the region, arouses indignation of the working people of the Soviet Union.

In the face of provocations and aggressive intrigues of Washington, the Nicaraguan people are displaying firm resolve to uphold the gains of the revolution and the sovereignty of the homeland of Sandino, the statement underlines.

ALIYEV ATTENDS BOLIVAR ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD251954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 25 Jul 83

[Text] On 25 July the ambassadors of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia to the USSR held a reception on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the birth of outstanding politician and stateman of Latin America, Simon Bolivar. The reception was attended by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other leaders. The heads of diplomatic representations of foreign councils accredited in the USSR also attended.

USSR SHIP 'MET' BY U.S. DESTROYER OFF NICARAGUA

LD031157 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] The unloading of the Soviet merchant ship "Aleksandr Ulyanov" has started in the port of Corinto, Nicaragua. Newsmen invited aboard the vessel could see that it had brought purely civilian cargo, agricultural machinery, medicines, and consumer goods. The U.S. Administration has been claiming that the "Aleksandr Ulyanov" and other Soviet ships deliver weapons to Nicaragua. Those fabrications have been officially denied by the Nicaraguan port administration. Nevertheless, as Soviet seamen told a correspondent of the PRENSA LATINA, the "Aleksandr Ulyanov" was met by an American destroyer 30 miles from Nicaragua and the captain of the destroyer demanded information about where it was heading and what it was carrying.

RECENT LEADER APPEARANCES, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Gorbachev, Gromyko Sign Obituary

PM031339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 83 First Edition p 8

[Excerpts] On 28 July 1983 Ivan Aleksandrovich Benediktov, Soviet statesman, personal pensioner of union significance, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and member of the CPSU since 1930, died in his 82d year after a long, serious illness.

I.A. Benediktov was born in the village of Novaya Vichuga in Ivanovo Oblast's Kineshemskiy Rayon 23 March 1902.

M.S. Gorbachev, A.A. Gromyko, I.V. Kapitonov, Z.N. Nuriyev, L.M. Zamyatin, V.A. Karlov, S.V. Chervonenko, V.K. Mesyats, G.M. Korniyenko, V.F. Maltsev, A.A. Goltsov.

Grishin Pays Last Respects

PM291502 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Last Respects"]

[Excerpts] Hero of Socialist Labor Iosif Mikhaylovich Goberman, member of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, Moscow City Soviet member, and chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, Moscow City Soviet member, and chief of the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Motor Transport Administration, has died.

The coffin containing the body of the deceased was placed in the somberly draped Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration for the Construction Materials Industry Cultural and Technical Center.

Paying their last respects were V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; K.S. Simonov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department; I.P. Trofimov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; Moscow Gorkom secretaries R.F. Dementyeva, B.V. Nikolskiy, I.N. Ponomarev, and A.M. Roganov; and gorkom and ispolkom executives.

I.M. Goberman's funeral took place yesterday at Nododevichye Cemetery.

Grishin Addresses Conference

PM291500 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpts] A conference of party raykom first secretaries was held yesterday at the Moscow Gorkom. It was attended by members and candidate members of the Moscow Gorkom Bureau, chiefs of gorkom departments, deputy chairmen of the Moscow Gorispolkom, and leaders of main administrations and city organization. The conference examined work on further strengthening labor and production discipline and law and order and on intensifying the struggle against antisocial phenomena. The conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

Zimyanin at Ministry Meeting

LD031630 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Combining learning with socially useful work is one of the main directions of the activity of Soviet schools. Its tasks in the light of the decisions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum were discussed at an extended session of the USSR Ministry of Education, which closed in Moscow today. In the report by Comrade Prokofyev, USSR minister of education, and in other speeches, great attention was paid to the communist upbringing of schoolchildren and in shaping in them a Marxist-Leninist outlook on the world. Analysis was made of shortcomings in the work of schools and educational bodies. Measures were outlined to promote among adolescents a high standard of behavior and discipline, and an active position in life.

Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the session.

KUNAYEV RECENT ACTIVITIES, APPEARANCES REPORTED

Visits Taldy-Kurgan Oblast

LD011051 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian at 1405 GMT on 27 July reports that a meeting of the Taldy-Kurgan Oblast party aktiv, took place on 27 July. "Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, who was cordially welcomed by the participants, made a speech.

"The total harvesting and delivering of the cereal and other crops into the republican stores, he stressed, is now one of the principal tasks for the Communists and working people of the oblast and the whole of the republic. Therefore, the harvesting and transport operations must be assured throughout of the highest possible labor efficiency, smooth interplay between cooperating collectives, and an exemplary state of organization and discipline.

"At the same time, it is necessary to pay greater attention to the storing of various kinds of fodder for livestock farming, to the cultivation of plantations of sugar beet corn and rice, as well as to the rational use of irrigation water, improving livestock fattening, and timely and quality execution of jobs of any kind. Here, a lot depends on the energy and initiative of party and soviet organs, on the soviets of agro-industrial associations, and on the promotion of the team-based contract. The processing industrial branches will have to make a more sizeable contribution to the Food Program.

"In his speech, Comrade Kunayev stressed the necessity in taking effective measures for the further development of industry, capital construction, transport and communications, as well as for assuring the growth of their efficiency, and for observing an unflinching regime of economy in every sphere of people's economy, and for the implementation of complex mechanization and automation of labor. It is necessary to do the elimination in a decisive way of the shortcomings in the manufacture of goods of popular demand, as well in the provision of services to the populations in the spheres of culture, medical care, trade and customer service, and also the construction of housing.

In light of the task of concentrating efforts on perfecting developed socialism through a multi-dimensional approach, as set forth by the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, great importance, Comrade Kunayev stressed, is attached to persistent striving to increase the conscientousness and activity of the working people. For this, it is necessary to improve by all possible means and to carry out ideological and educational, political and organizational work as a single unit.

"This line of action will guarantee success in the solution of all problems set forth by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Kazakhstan Communist Party.

"The necessity was stressed of taking constant care to ensure that socialist competition among labor collectives is widespread and effective, that their importance to production and educational activity is heightened, that scientific and technological achievements and valuable experience are applied more actively, and that discipline is strengthened.

"Visiting the oblast, Comrade Kunayev acquainted himself with the progress in harvesting cereals and fodder crops, with the state of the late spring crops in Taldy-Kurgan, [word indistinct] Kirovsk and (?Karatau) Rayons.

"On his cour of the oblast, Comrade Kunayev was accompanied by Tynybayev, first secretary of Kazakhstan Obkom, and Kurganskiy, chairman of the oblast executive committee."

Visits Uralsk Oblast

LD031642 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1300 GMT on 3 August carries a report from the Vremya newscast which states that "Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, visited Uralsk Oblast when the harvest campaign was in full swing."

Addresses Party Aktiv Meeting

LD031627 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1300 GMT on 3 August carries a report from the Vremya newscast which states that "a meeting of the oblast party aktiv took place in Aktyubinsk today. Questions dealing with the harvesting campaign, further development of land cultivation and livestock breeding, and of the whole economy were discussed. Comrade Kunayev addressed the meeting."

RASHIDOV ACTIVITIES IN UZBEKISTAN CATALOGUED

Attends Construction Meeting

GF022048 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 22 July on page 1 reports that "a meeting was held at the building of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee. It discussed questions of improving capital construction, fulfilling the plans of the current year, and putting into operation the industrial capacities and housing and cultural projects in light of the decisions of the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the remarks and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee." Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

Attends Party Aktiv Meeting

LD281109 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0730 GMT on 28 July reports that "a meeting of the party organization aktiv of Uzbekistan was held in Tashkent today. Taking part in the meeting's work was Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan."

Addresses Party Bureau

LD011532 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 1 August carries a report on the expanded meeting of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau which was held today to discuss the state of harvesting and sales to the state of cotton and other agricultural produce. "A speech was delivered at the meeting by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee."

ZARYA VOSTOKA RECORDS SHEVARDNADZE ACTIVITIES

Party-Economic Aktiv Meeting

PM011354 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 17 July on page 1 carries a GRUZINFORM report on the meeting of the Georgian party-economic aktiv that was held on 16 July. The results of the fulfillment the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the republic in the first half of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the first 6 months of the current year and the measures to successfully fulfill the plans and pledges for the first 9 months of 1983 in honor of the 200th anniversary of the Georgiyevsk Treaty were examined. E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the aktiv meeting. V.A. Kondratyev, chief of a CPSU Central Committee sector, took part in the work of the party-economic aktiv.

Farm Machinery Meeting

PM011436 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 23 July carries on page 1 a GRUZINFORM report on the joint session [date not given] of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee working party on increasing the efficiency of the development of sectors and enterprises of the republic's national economy and the leadership of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, progress in building capacities and the organization of the production of power units machines, and equipment for mountain farming were examined.

The working party session was opened by its chairman, E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

The results of the working party session were summed up by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze.

Marneuli Gorkom Plenum

PM011355 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 20 July carries on page 1 a GRUZINFORM report on the first plenum of the Marneuli Georgian Communist Party Gorkom convened to discuss organizational questions.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum, and Zh.K. Shartava, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, took part in the plenum.

Marneulskiy Raykom Plenum

PM011356 [Editorial Report] Tbilizi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 20 July on page 1 carries a GRUZINFORM report which states that "a plenum of the Marneulskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom has been held in order to discuss organizational questions.

"A speech was delivered at the plenum by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. Zh. K. Shartava, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department also took part in the plenum."

Anti-Crime Conference

PM011418 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 20 July on page 1 carries a GRUZINFORM report on the conference held in the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee which was concerned with "the results of the work of party, soviet, and public organizations and law enforcement organs in the struggle against crime and in preventing violations of the law in the first 6 months of 1983."

BIOGRAPHY OF NUCLEAR SAFETY CHIEF PUBLISHED

PM040830 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed biographical sketch of chairman of nuclear power safety committee: "Yevgemiy Vladimirovich Kulov"]

[Text] Comrade Ye.V. Kulov was born in 1929 and is a Russian and a member of the CPSU since 1960, with higher education as an engineer and physicist.

After graduating from the Moscow Institute of Engineering Physics, he worked for 19 years at an industrial enterprise in engineering and leadership posts. In 1972 he was transferred to the Ministry of Medium Machine Building, where he worked as deputy chief and chief of a main administration. Since 1982 Comrade Kulov has been a deputy minister of medium machine building.

During his work at the enterprise and in the ministry apparatus Ye.V. Kulov has proved himself to be a highly qualified specialist and a good organizer of production. He is a holder of the Lenin Prize and a USSR State Prize and has been awarded the Order of Lenin and Orders of the October Revolution, Labor Red Banner, and "Insignia of Honor" and medal.

TRADE MINISTER VASHCHENKO VISITS AZERBAIJAN

PM011511 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 23 Jul 83 p 2

[AZERINFORM report: "Comrade G.I. Vashchenko's Trip to Azerbaijan"]

[Text] Comrade G.I. Vashchenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR trade minister, was in the republic 17-20 July.

Comrade G. I. Vashchenko visited a number of major trade and public catering facilities in Baku, talked with workers at these enterprises, and inquired about their working and living conditions. He visited a fair for the sale of furniture, carpets, and carpet goods, and the information and computer center of the republic's Ministry of Trade and familiarized himself with the state of the introduction of automated control systems and computer technology in trade.

Comrade G. I. Vashchenko made a trip to Kirovabad, where he familiarized himself with the state of trade services to the population, visited a carpet and cloth combine, and inquired about production techniques and the range and quality of goods produced.

At an extended session of the republic's Ministry of Trade collegium with Comrade G. I. Vaschenko's participation, tasks for the republic's trade workers in ensuring the fulfillment of the trade turnover plan and improving quality and the standard of service were discussed. In his speech the minister drew attention to the need to further develop the material and technical base of trade, to seek additional commodity resources and bring them into the trade turnover, to set tasks for the republic's trade organizations to further improve the standard of commerce work, to examine a number of questions concerning improving the links between trade and industry; and to stress the need to increase cadres' responsibility for the task entrusted to them.

In the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Comrade Vashchenko had a talk with Comrade K. M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. In the course of the talk questions of further developing trade and improving trade services to the republic's population in the 11th 5-Year Plan were discussed.

G. I. Vashchenko was accompanied by G. N. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; M. A. Nazarov, chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Department; S.Ch. Kasumova, the republic's minister of trade; and C. K. Gasanov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Potrebsoyuz board.

AZERBAIJAN UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAM SYSTEM VIEWED

Party Central Committee Meeting

GF311910 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Another responsible era -- that of entrance exams -- is beginning in the life of universities. A meeting has been held by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee on the eve of the entrance exams. A broad and detailed discussion was held during the meeting on matters related to the practice of accepting new students. Attending the meeting were secretaries of province, city, and rayon party committees; chiefs of ministries; heads of chief administrations; directors of universities; secretaries of party and Komsomol organizations; chairman of the committees of the council of trade unions and responsible workers of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education; the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers Presidium; the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee; the people's control organs; the creative unions [as heard]; and the mass media organs.

Kurban Aliyev, minister of higher and secondary specialized education, informed the meeting of the progress of preparations for the entrance exams.

Also addressing the meeting were Ismail Ibragimov, director of the Azerbaijan Oil and Chemical Institute named after Azizbayev; Kurban Bayramov, secretary of the party committee of the Azerbaijan state university named after (Kerov); Mirza Bagirov, director of the Azerbaijan politechnical institute named after (Genghis Yildirim); Yakub Mamedov, director of the Azerbaijan medical institute named after Nerimanov; (Asad) Kurbanov, director of the Azerbaijan pedagogical institute named after Lenin; Rakhim Rakhimov, director of the Azerbaijan technological institute; and Aslan Aslanov, director of the Azerbaijan fine arts institute named after Mirzade Aliyev.

The speakers at the meeting said that in the light of the increased demand in the republic's economic and social fields, the Azerbaijan universities currently have responsibilities and obligations. With a view to complying with the requirements of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the collectives of the universities must tackle problems on a broader scale.

A total of 21,500 boys and girls will be admitted into the republic's universities this year. More than 13,000 of them will be the students of [words indistinct]. A total of 845 students will be sent to universities in other cities as Azerbaijan's representatives in the scientific fields.

Comrade Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, also addressed the meeting. Comrades Aliyev, Yusif-Zade, (Kanapalov), Seidov, Gasanov, Guseynov, Efendiyev, Mekhtiyev, Muslim-Zade, and Rasulova participated in the work of the meeting.

Bagirov Visits Universities

GF031104 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1600 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The republic's university entrance exams continue in a zealous and auspicious atmosphere. Over 13,000 day students will be admitted into university departments this year. Electronic calculators are being widely used in order to make a correct assessment of the work of the (?candidates). University entrance exams in the Azerbaijan Oil and Chemical Institute, the Azerbaijan Economic Institute, and the Azerbaijan Polytechnical Institute are being conducted with the aid of electronic equipment.

On 1 and 2 August, Comrade Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, acquainted himself with the situation of university entrance exams. He got interested in the organization of entrance exams and talked with [words indistinct] as well as with the members of commissions responsible for admittance, exams and [words indistinct].

While visiting the Economic Institute, Comrade Kyamran Bagirov described the gradually increasing usage of electronic calculators in entrance exams and the application of the experience of the Oil and Chemical Institute as a positive development. He drew the attention of the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education to the necessity of a more active application of automation in addition to other measures and methods in selecting students on the basis of competition.

Accompanying Kyamran Bagirov were Gasan Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Pary Central Committee; Danish Mamedov, chief of the Science and Education Institutions Department of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; and Kurban Aliyev, minister of higher and secondary specialized education.

UZBEK PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE BUREAU MEETING HELD

GF011340 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] At its regular meeting, the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau heard a report on the results of fulfilling the state plan for the republic's economic and social development during 1983. It was noticed that the industry of the Uzbek SSR has increased by 4.8 percent and that the January-June plan was overfulfilled at 102 percent. A total of 210 million roubles worth of products, including 133.6 million roubles worth of consumer goods were produced ahead of the scheduled plan. However, a number of enterprises have not fulfilled the plan.

The Bureau obliged the party obkoms and the republic's ministries and departments to carefully analyze all the reasons for the nonfulfillment of the production plans, for raising labor productivity, and to take effective measures to overcome the existing shortcomings. The Bureau reviewed and adopted the measures taken by the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers for the rapid development of the gas industry and for improving the reliability of gas provisions in the republic through 1983-85.

The Bureau noted that the planned agricultural tasks and pledges are being carried out successfully. Livestock production is rapidly growing.

The Bureau reviewed measures for improving the publication of belles-letters in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June 1983 Plenum. It was noted that the activity of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, the republic's publication houses, the administration of the Uzbekistan Union of Writers, and the republic's creative unions suffer from a number of shortcomings and derelictions regarding the production of belles-letters and children literature. Artistically weak and vague literary works are still being produced. The heroic labor of the working class, peasants, and Soviet intelligentsia and the life of the labor collectives are inadequately reflected. There are many shortcomings in the publication of translated literature and in the printing of books. The Uzbek SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, the republic's union writers, and the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences are required to devise measures aimed at further improving the publication of belles-letters and at augmenting its role in the communist education of workers.

Measures for warding off the abstraction of the means allocated to development of agriculture were discussed and approved. The Bureau discussed abstraction of the means allocated to the development of agriculture and obliged the concerned oblast soviet executive committees, ministries, and departments not to allow any further violations. The bureau generalized the critical remarks, proposals, and demands noted by the participants in the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee 11th Plenum and obliged the concerned party, soviet, and economic organs to do every thing necessary for their rapid realization.

The Bureau reviewed the initiative of Tashkent party obkom regarding the rapid expansion of the pre-school institutions network and obliged all the obkoms of the Uzbekistan Communist Party to investigate the possibility of expanding the pre-school institutions network for the purpose of meeting the needs of the population in providing more kindergartens and nurseries.

The Bureau discussed the progress of fulfilling the resolution of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's council of ministers on measures for further developing grape-growing and production of currants in the Uzbek SSR and charged the concerned ministries and departments to eliminate the noted shortcomings and to achieve appropriate intensification in this regard.

CSA SPECIALIST COMMENTS ON GRAIN HARVESTING

LD040151 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Harvest work in the fields of the country: a report by the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR and commentary by a specialist:

By the beginning of August, grain and grain and pulse crops had been cut on an area of more than 41 million hectares. Eighty-four percent of cut grain crops had been threshed. Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the Main Administration for Grain Crops under the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, named Saratov, Orenburg, Penza and Ryazan Oblasts among the number of those areas where harvest work is proceeding in an organized manner.

Nevertheless, in many farms of the Central Chernozem Region and the mid-Volga area, rates of grain harvesting and grain procurement are insufficient. Heads of rayon agroindustrial associations and farms should adopt all necessary measures to accelerate this work. This year, stressed Comrade Parshin, supplies of wheat, of the strong and valuable varieties, have considerably increased, which allows an improvement in the quality of flour for baking bread, and procurement of brewing barley has increased. In Moldavia, the Ukraine, the Central Chernozem Region and the northern Caucasus, threshing of peas has been completed. Overall, grain and pulse crops have been harvested on almost half the allocated areas in the country.

At farms in Tataria and Bashkiria, however, where particularly large quantities of grain and pulse crops are produced, harvest work is proceeding slowly, which could lead to losses.

In the entire variety of urgent agricultural tasks, a prominent place is occupied by procurement of feed. More than 54 million tons of hay have already been accumulated. Theis is 75 percent of the planned amount. Procurement of haylage, silage and other feed is increasing. Repeat sowing of crops is continuing on emptied lands. At the same time, soil and seeds are being prepared for winter sowing.

COSMOS-1486 SATELLITE LAUNCHED ON 4 AUG

LD040700 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- The artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1486" was launched in the Soviet Union on August 3, 1983.

The Sputnik carries scientific equipment designed to continue the program of space exploration.

The Sputnik was put into orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution -- 100.8 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth in (in apogee) -- 820 kilometres, the minimum distance from the surface of the earth (in perigee) -- 786 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit -- 74.1 degrees.

The Sputnik also has a radio system for precise measurement of the elements of the orbit, a radio-telemetric system to transmit back to earth data on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment abroad the Sputnik is functioning normally. The coordination-computing centre is processing the in-coming information.

COSMONAUTS REPORT ON SPACE EXPERIMENTS

LD040204 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Aug 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov are continuing their work on board the Salyut-7/Soyuz-T-9/Kosmos-1443 complex. A new technological experiment was carried out in orbit today. Here is a report from on board the station:

[Aleksandrov] Good day, dear comrades.

[Lyakhov] Hello, comrades.

[Aleksandrov] Today we will tell you about a new technological experiment. You may recall that the welding and the vaporizer experiments have already been carried out. As you will remember, Valeriy Kubasov was the first to do welding on board a spacecraft. Then Valeriy Ryumin and Vladimir Lyakhov, who took part in one of the long expeditions, carried out the vaporizer experiment. Other expeditions also worked on the vaporizer experiment. Now a new step has been taken in the study of technological processes.

Electrotopograph is the name of the experiment. This experiment is a new step in the study of samples, in the study of samples after they have been exposed to the direct impact of space. The whole point of the experiment is to place the samples under study in open space. The destructive impact of open space is then assessed by the direct contact method, using electrotopography. This principle was evolved by the Institute of Physics of the Ukrainian Academy of Science under the direction of Boris Yevgeniyevich Paton. All this work was carried out under the direction of Boris Yevgeniyevich Paton.

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATES

OW031432 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0235 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Speech by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, at the graduation of political worker officers from the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy -- From the "Victors; Frontline Friends Club" program; live or recorded; date not given]

[Text] Dear comrades, we are here today for an extremely notable and solemn event: The glorious Vladimir Ilich Lenin Military Political Academy is holding its latest graduation. A new detachment of political worker officers, military teachers ans social scientists, and military journalists are leaving for the forces, fleets, and military VUZes.

In connection with this, permit me to personally convey to you the heartfelt congratulations of Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Minister of Defense. [Applause]. Permit me also on behalf of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy to warmly congratulate the academy's graduates on successfully concluding their studies.

Comrades, you are joining the ranks of the detachment of Army and fleet political workers at a notable time. The Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session have concluded their work. The results of the plenum and the Supreme Soviet session are vivid manifestation of a businesslike Leninist approach to solving the topical tasks at this stage of our country's development. An extensive program of practical measures has been outlined to further perfect the ideological and mass political work and to raise the cultural level of the Soviet people.

Through the fault of aggressive imperialist circles, and primarily of the United States, the international situation has considerably exacerbated. This persistently reminds us that the peaceful constructive labor of the Soviet people and their friends needs reliable protection. We will continue to do everything necessary to ensure the security of our country and our friends and allies, and will raise the defensive might of the Soviet Armed Forces. A considerable contribution to this cause is made by political worker officers, and primarily by the graduates of the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Military Academy.

Comrades, we must constantly remember that in order to educate people properly it is not enough to simply know your task well; you must have an unblemished soul. In other words not only knowledge is important for the success of the cause but the moral caliber of the teacher is, also. This requirement concerns all military cadres but primarily us political workers. At the same time lofty personal qualities are but one of the conditions for the political worker's effective activities. The main thing is to constantly achieve, on the basis of these qualities, a high return in all organizational and political and political training and in developing the social involvement and initiative of servicemen to -- as the Central Committee Plenum decisions stress -- reveal and activate unused reserves and available opportunities.

As you know, in his address Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov particularly noted that ideological work, as one of the most important components of communist construction, is increasingly being brought to the force in present conditions. People expect more than an effective outline of the facts from us; they expect a profound analysis of the serious generalizations, keen ideas, impassioned party works, and answers to questions that disturb them.

Therefore every meeting you have with servicemen should become a frank and serious dialogue. Listen to people, understand what disturbs and interests them, do things in such a way that after each one of these meetings they see a practical solution to the issues raised. Then they will reach out to you; they will come to you with their joys and sorrows and their proposals for better organization of instruction and education work.

Political worker officers have many tasks, but all are subordinate to solving the main and central task: providing all-round qualititative ideological training, further raising the combat readiness of troops and fleet forces, and strengthening military discipline and regulation order in units and formations.

Comrades, permit me to express confidence that in you the Army and fleet have received a worthy addition of political worker cadres, military teachers, and journalists. Allow me to cordially congratulate you from the bottom of my heart on completing your studies at the academy and to wish you and your families successes in military labor, health, and happiness. [applause].